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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

REPORT

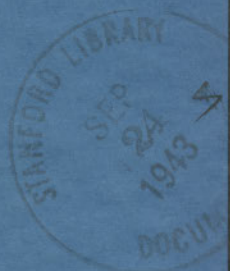
OF THE

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

FOR THE YEAR

JULY 1, 1941 TO JUNE 30, 1942

W. C. HAMMERLE, State Forester



COLUMBIA, S. C.
February 1, 1943

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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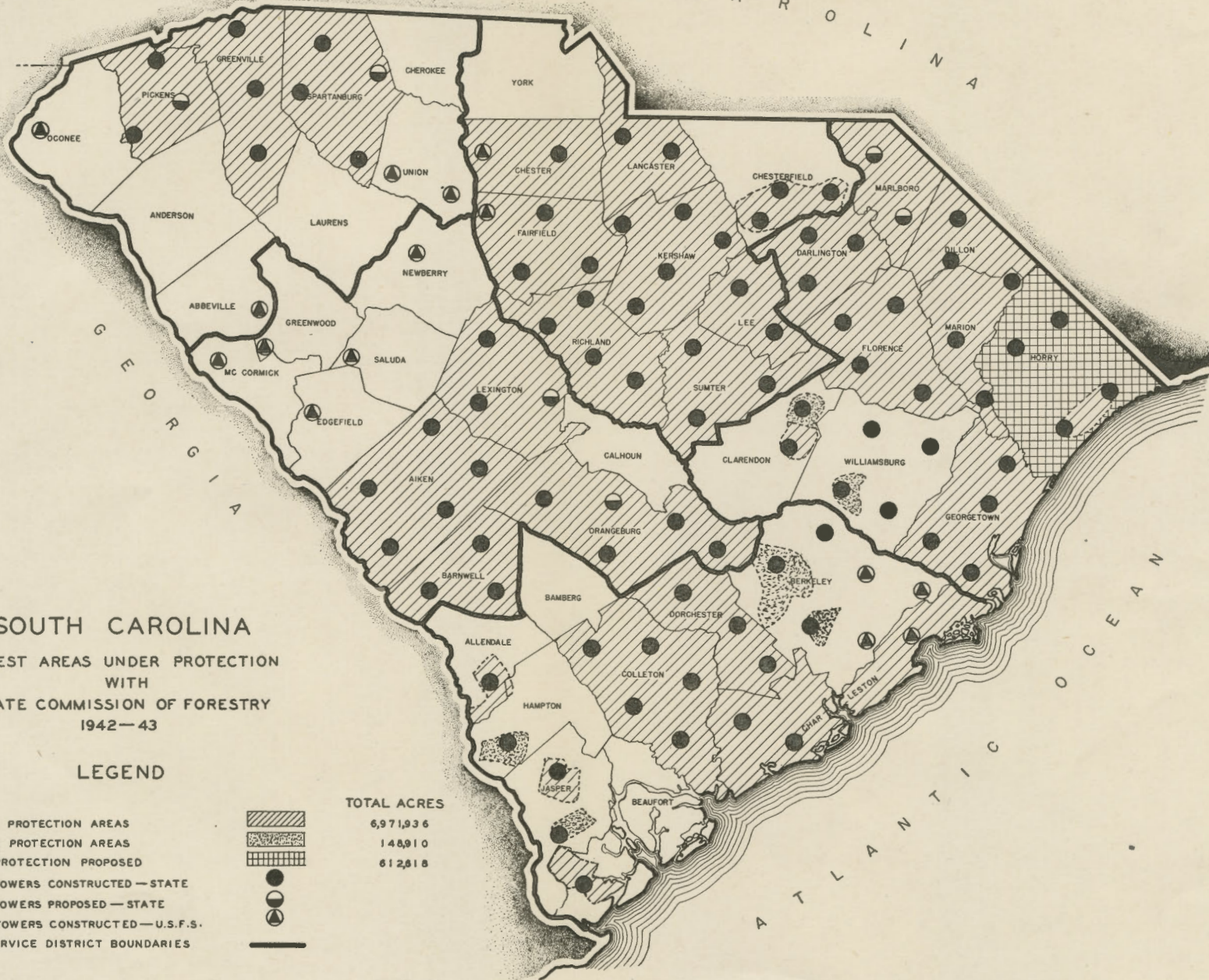
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LEGEND

TOTAL ACRES
6,971,936
148,910
612,618



PERSONNEL

The State Commission of Forestry

Dr. O. D. Busbee, Chairman, Springfield, S. C.

B. S. Meeks, Vice-Chairman, Columbia, S. C.

W. M. Camp, Marion, S. C.

Dr. R. F. Poole, Clemson College, S. C.

Harold E. Holder, Pickens, S. C.

The State Forest Service

W. C. Hammerle, State Forester, Columbia, S. C.

*Harold F. Bishop, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.

*J. C. Blakeney, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.

*C. H. Schaeffer, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.

*R. A. Walker, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.

*P. R. Plumer, Landscape Architect, Columbia, S. C.

C. H. Nelson, Executive Assistant, Columbia, S. C.

J. R. Tiller, Asst. District Forester, Florence, S. C.

B. E. Allen, Acting District Forester, Walterboro, S. C.

R. M. Campbell, Acting District Forester, Camden, S. C.

E. B. Price, Acting District Forester, Spartanburg, S. C.

*John M. Shirer, Acting District Forester, Aiken, S. C.

Miss Virginia Salley, Secretary, Columbia, S. C.

B. P. Boyter, Clerk, Division of Parks, Columbia, S. C.

W. K. Muckenfuss, Bookkeeper, Columbia, S. C.

*Left for Armed Services prior to June 30, 1942.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To Hon. R. M. Jefferies, Governor, and to the General Assembly
of South Carolina:*

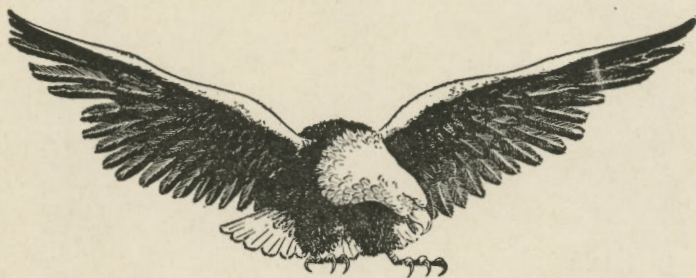
Sirs: Pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of Assembly, creating the State Commission of Forestry, approved April 26, 1927; which provides that the Commission shall "inquire into and make annual report upon forest conditions in South Carolina, with reference to the preservation of forests, the effect of the destruction of forests upon the general welfare of the State, and other matters pertaining to the subject of forestry and tree growth, including recommendations to the public generally as to reforestation," I have the honor to submit the report of the Commission for the period July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY,
O. D. BUSBEE, Chairman.

HONOR ROLL OF EMPLOYEES
Now Serving In The
ARMED FORCES OF THEIR COUNTRY

Name	Service
Beeson, Travis M.	Army
Bishop, Harold F.	Army
Blakeney, Jack C.	Navy
Clarke, John W.	Army
Hardin, W. Lawrence	Army
Harvey, H. W., Jr.	Army Air Corps
Lee, Ralph K.	Army
Nettles, O. W.	Army Air Corps
Plumer, P. R.	Army
Schaeffer, C. H.	Marines
Shirer, John M.	Navy
Smith, George E.	Army Air Corps
Walker, Randolph A.	Army Air Corps



ADMINISTRATION



W. C. HAMMERLE, State Forester

ADMINISTRATION

The activities of the State Commission of Forestry are segregated into two main divisions, namely: the Division of Forestry and the Division of State Parks. The Division of Forestry is responsible for handling all phases of forestry work on the State and private forest lands in South Carolina. The major activities of this Division are classified as: Forest Fire Control, Forest Management, State Forests, and Public Relations. The Division of State Parks is responsible for the administration, operation, development, protection, and maintenance of the State Park System. The Park System involves 17 State Parks and 5 Wayside Parks comprising 37,311 acres of land. The work of each of the Divisions is covered in detail in this report.

The control of forest fires was again the major activity of the Division of Forestry. Over seven million acres of woodland were provided with organized protection through the Commission during the year. Protection was afforded on a county-wide basis in half (23) of the counties in South Carolina. On the protected areas the area burned, during the year, represented only 1.7 per cent of the total acreage protected. Nearly 80 per cent of all the fires that occurred were caused by carelessness.

It is apparent that our educational program must be greatly intensified throughout the State.

Steadily increasing demands from landowners of all classes for forestry advice and assistance has developed the forest management activities to practically equal importance with the fire control work. It has been impossible for the Commission, due to lack of trained personnel, to meet all the requests made during the year. The provisions of the "Marking and Tallying Act" (Act 179, 1941) were put into effect during the latter part of the year and the results attained were beyond any expected. Although this program was handled as a part-time activity, nearly 8,300,000 board feet of timber were marked for cutting for 88 landowners in all sections of the State. Since all marking was on a selective cutting basis, sufficient trees were left to insure adequate reproduction and another sale of timber within 10 years. In addition, the landowner received full value for the timber sold. In several cases owners received more money for the timber marked than they were originally offered for all timber on the tract on a clear cutting basis.

In spite of labor difficulties, the planting of forest tree seedlings continued on a large scale. Over 1600 orders were received and 10,275,037 seedlings were distributed at cost to landowners in all parts of the State.

The State Park System was used more extensively during the year 1941-42 than ever before. Total attendance at the Parks was in excess of one million people—an increase of 27 per cent over the preceding year. However, the effects of the War were responsible for curtailing Park operation the latter part of the fiscal year, and in June 1942 the complete day use facilities were in operation on only six of the Parks. During the latter part of the year, the Parks were extensively used by the Armed Services—as bivouac areas for soldiers on maneuvers and as intensive recreational centers.

This year marked the close of all the Civilian Conservation Corps Camps in South Carolina—both those operating under the Division of Forestry and those under the Division of State Parks. This was in accordance with the Federal Government's program of discontinuing the entire CCC Program in the Nation—a program which was materially responsible for the rapid

expansion and development of both our State Forest Fire Control Program and our State Park System. As a result of this action, the Commission was faced with the responsibility of immediately taking over, completing, and operating all projects initiated by the CCC with little if any prior notice. The Commission was seriously handicapped in assuming this responsibility since additional funds were not available immediately to assume these obligations. However, through careful planning and cooperation received from various agencies, the Commission was able to meet its obligations to a satisfactory extent.

Numerous changes in personnel during the year seriously handicapped the work of the Commission. Personnel changes were primarily due to the War—men entering the Armed Services or taking advantage of openings created by the War in other organizations. Mr. H. A. Smith, who had served as State Forester since January 1931, resigned November 17, 1941, to accept a position with the Tennessee Valley Authority at Guntersville, Alabama. The Commission appointed, as State Forester, Mr. W. C. Hammerle, who had been employed since September 1931 as District Forester in the Spartanburg and Walterboro Districts and for five years as Assistant State Forester.

Five technically trained foresters entered the Armed Services during the year, making a total of nine employees in the Service since October 1940. (Note: Between July 1 and November 1, 1942, five more technical foresters left for military service.) In addition six other technical foresters resigned to accept positions of greater compensation with other states and private organizations. The Commission has replaced men in key positions but has eliminated certain training positions because of lack of men for replacements.

FINANCES

The Commission completed its year's work with a slight balance which, however, is obligated primarily to the counties having it on deposit with the Commission. This condition occurs annually in view of the fact that the Commission does not have available to it sufficient funds for all forestry purposes to enable it to match fully the funds provided and deposited by counties and private protective associations for fire control work each year.

The total expenditures for the Division of Forestry amounted to \$328,013.39. Of this total amount \$241,891.80 was expended in providing organized forest fire control on nearly seven million acres of forest land. Funds received from the Federal Government for forest fire control cooperation amounted to \$62,038—an amount equal to 25.6 per cent of the total expenditures for fire control in South Carolina. The total funds available from State appropriations during the year were \$102,895.50 for all forestry activities. The State funds expended for all forestry purposes represented only 31.37 per cent of the total amount spent during the year.

The Division of State Parks expended a total of \$155,161.97 for Park administration, operation, maintenance, and protection. Of the total expended, less than half was represented by the funds available through State appropriation. Income from operation of the State Parks supplied over half of the funds.

Details regarding the sources of funds and the expenditure thereof for both the Division of Forestry and the Division of State Parks are found on the following pages.

DIVISION OF STATE FORESTRY EXPENDITURES BY MAJOR PROJECT

July 1, 1941-June 30, 1942

	State and Federal	Counties and Private	Total
Protection	\$154,879.86	\$87,012.01	\$241,891.87
Nurseries	6,800.44	13,526.99	20,327.43
Other	65,794.09	.....	65,794.09
	<u>\$227,473.39</u>	<u>\$100,539.00</u>	<u>\$328,013.39</u>

AVAILABLE FUNDS

	Balance June 30 1941	Receipts Private	Reimbursement Federal Section 2	Section 4 & N-D	State Appropriation	Total
State Fund					\$102,895.50	\$102,895.50
Federal Fund	\$8,988.04	\$138,141.58	\$62,038.00	.....	.....	209,167.62
Revolving Fund	5,970.53	17,475.74	.....	\$3,057.00	.....	26,503.27
Funds Available During Year	\$14,958.57	\$155,617.32	\$62,038.00	\$3,057.00	\$102,895.50	\$338,566.39
Expenditures—State, Federal and Revolving Funds						<u>\$28,013.39</u>
Balance						\$10,553.00

Balance on Hand July 1, 1942:

State Fund	*\$905.90
Federal Fund	4,902.69
Revolving Fund	4,744.41
	<u>\$10,553.00</u>

*Obligated for tower construction.

July 1, 1941-June 30, 1942

STATE FUND:

Balance on hand as of July 1, 1941 .....	.....
State Appropriation	\$102,895.50
	<u>\$102,895.50</u>

FEDERAL FUND:

Balance as of July 1, 1941	\$8,988.04
Reimbursement, Clark-McNary Law, Sec. 2	57,038.00
Reimbursement, Clark-McNary Law, Sec. 2—Emergency	5,000.00
Dues paid by Cooperators	92,885.29
Public Relations Work	458.07
Sale of Automobiles	1,250.73
Plowing Fire Breaks	3,860.61
Marking and Tallying Timber	863.07
Aiken Forest	2,883.73
Poinsett State Forest	10,200.01
Sand Hills State Forest	22,953.95
Division of State Parks—Payment of Loan	2,240.06
Other Receipts—Tel. Connections, Refunds, etc.	546.06
	<u>\$209,167.62</u>

REVOLVING FUND:

Balance as of July 1, 1941	\$5,970.53
Reimbursement C-M Law Sec. 2 and Norris-Doxey	3,057.00
Planting Seed for U. S. Forest Service	1,204.37
Rent of Dwelling, Refund on Freight Charges and Brick	119.38
Sale Camden Nursery Property	2,625.00
Sale of Seedlings	13,526.99
	<u>\$26,503.27</u>
	<u>\$338,566.39</u>

Balance

State Fund	\$*905.90
Federal Fund	4,902.69
Revolving Fund	4,744.41
	<u>\$10,553.00</u>

*Obligated for Tower Construction.

DIVISION OF STATE PARKS—AVAILABLE FUNDS
July 1, 1941-June 30, 1942

	State Appropriation	Income	Total
State Fund	\$77,468.00	.....	\$77,468.00
State Fund—Storm Damaged Edisto Beach	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Forest and Parks Fund .....	.....	\$84,963.27	84,963.27
Funds Available During Year	\$83,468.00	\$84,963.27	\$168,431.27
Expenditures .....	.....	.....	<u>161,113.63</u>
Balance .....	.....	.....	<u>\$7,317.64</u>

State Fund:

Balance as of July 1, 1941 .....	.....
State Appropriation	\$77,468.00
State Appropriation—Storm Damaged Edisto Beach	6,000.00
	<u>\$83,468.00</u>

Forests and Parks Fund:

Balance as of July 1, 1941	\$23.13
Receipts from Rental Cabins, Concessions and Bathhouses	84,940.14
	<u>\$84,963.27</u>
Total Receipts	\$168,431.27
Expenditures	<u>161,113.63</u>
Balance	<u>\$7,317.64</u>

Balance:

State Fund	\$4,265.05
State Fund—Edisto Beach	48.34
Forests and Parks Fund	3,004.25
	<u>\$7,317.64</u>

RECAPITULATION

FUNDS AVAILABLE :

Division of Forestry	\$338,566.39
Division of State Parks	168,431.27
	<u>\$506,997.66</u>

EXPENDITURES:

Division of Forestry	\$328,013.39
Division of State Parks	161,113.63
	<u>\$489,127.02</u>
Balance—Grand Total	<u>\$17,870.64</u>

EXPENDITURES ON NURSERIES
July 1, 1941-June 30, 1942

CAMDEN NURSERY

Repairs	\$71.90
Office Supplies	9.78
Total for Camden Nursery	<u>\$81.68</u>

GEORGETOWN NURSERY

Salaries	\$1,104.08	
Wages	1,613.49	
Freight, Express and Deliveries	207.14	
Travel	261.90	
Repairs	24.95	
Motor Vehicle Supplies	78.78	
Agricultural Supplies	247.98	
Rents	50.00	
Motor Vehicle Equipment	21.60	
Agricultural Equipment	9.70	
Other Equipment	8.26	
Total for Georgetown Nursery		\$3,582.88

SUMTER NURSERY

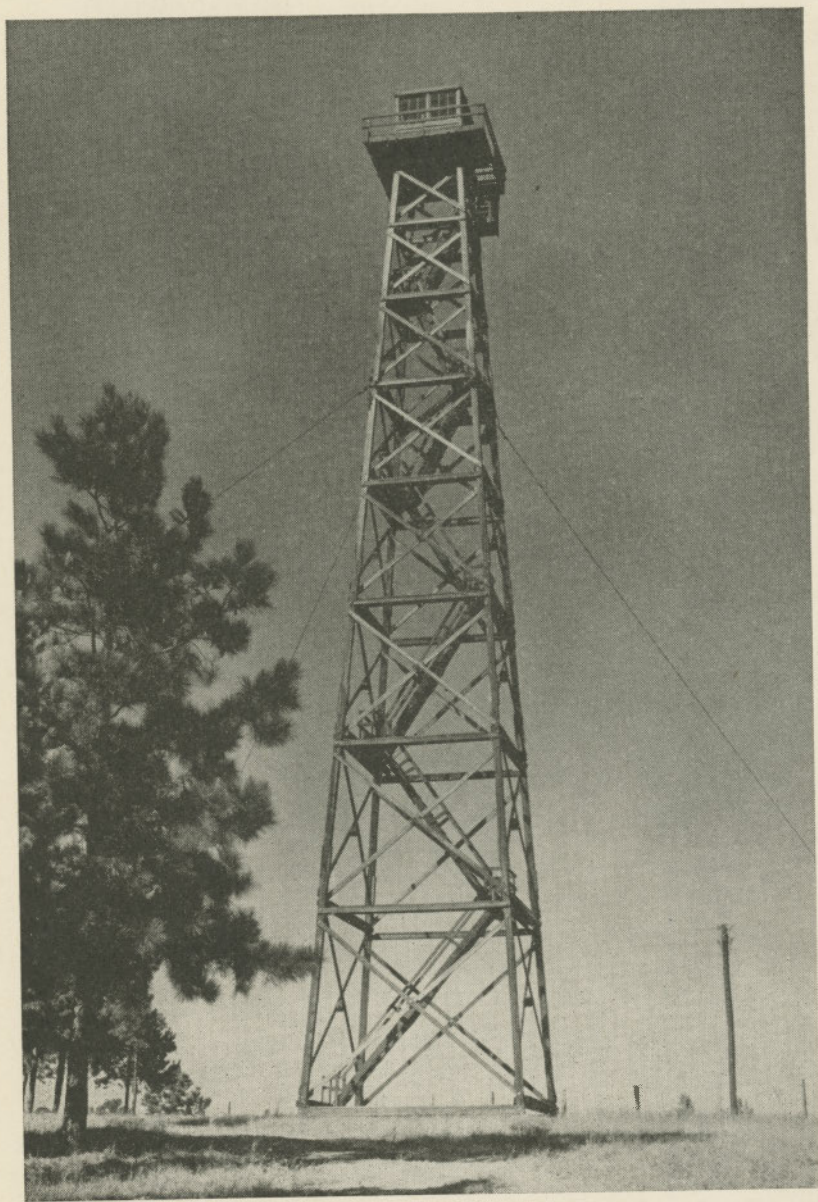
Salaries	\$2,342.49	
Wages	6,119.38	
Special Payments	5.00	
Freight, Express and Deliveries	1,440.96	
Travel	157.07	
Telegraph and Telephone	86.68	
Repairs	203.67	
Water, Heat, Light and Power	410.59	
Office Supplies	124.32	
Motor Vehicle Supplies	455.90	
Agricultural Supplies	1,984.33	
Other Supplies	15.20	
Rents	358.19	
Insurance	28.08	
Office Equipment .....	.98	
Motor Vehicle Equipment	10.26	
Agricultural Equipment	836.27	
Other Equipment	10.70	
Buildings	496.13	
Refunds on Unfilled Seedling Orders	177.17	
Total for Sumter Nursery		\$15,263.97
Total for All Nurseries		\$18,928.53

ANNUAL REPORT—FINANCIAL STATEMENT SOUTH CAROLINA STATE FOREST

	PERSONAL SERVICE			CONTRACTUAL SERVICES							SUPPLIES						
	Salaries	Wages	Special Payments	Freight, Express and Deliveries	Travel	Telegraph and Telephone	Repairs	Printing and Advertising	Water, Heat, Light and Power	Food	Fuel	Office	Laundry	Medical	Educational	Motor Vehicle	Agricultural
DIVISION OF FORESTRY																	
Columbia Office	\$27,369.59	\$108.85	\$124.43	\$71.42	\$3,489.79	\$987.82	\$55.30	\$92.92				\$2,034.23			\$117.10	\$324.26	
Aiken District	3,408.63			.30	1,647.89	139.83	10.50					156.29				5.72	
Camden District	5,269.10			.30	2,176.44	123.76	7.00					207.72					
Pee Dee District	4,385.48			50.00	1,338.11	182.74						249.39			.35		
Piedmont District	4,225.84			4.85	1,783.70	188.90	3.46					197.13			1.00		
Walterboro District	4,340.00	23.50			1,581.64	123.13	3.39		\$30.33			212.95					
Educational Project		27.50	608.07	.74			74.66	83.90	20.50			.10			217.91		
Camden Nursery							71.90					9.78					
Georgetown Nursery	1,104.08	1,613.49		207.14	216.90		24.95									78.78	\$247.50
Sumter Nursery	2,342.49	6,119.38	5.00	1,440.96	157.07	86.68	203.67		410.59			124.92				455.90	1,984.00
Aiken Forest Project	2,240.00	594.08	1,350.72		27.15	32.30	2.35	125.25				78.88				243.70	
Farm Forestry Project	1,471.06				13.90	20.05	3.30					13.32			2.00	111.41	
Poinsett State Forest	3,666.85	4,383.84	43.36	14.09	111.25	29.80	838.80		323.45			31.94				1,442.91	27.00
Sand Hills State Forest	9,703.32	10,810.13	1,201.48	8.24		24.00	557.64	47.00	57.70			64.65				3,460.80	6.00
Tractor Project	2,169.10	15.25		223.55	17.75	3.20	1,087.61									786.27	
Aiken County	4,678.66	3,017.03	6.35	1.60		225.92	159.98	58.63	54.00			56.21			31.62		
Barnwell County	3,750.00	1,861.29				.78	45.82	10.13	18.00			36.70			75.54		
Charleston County	5,465.00	2,594.17	27.00	.47	42.70	198.52	68.91	51.67	7.50			87.56			63.69		
Chester County	4,070.75	1,024.63	100.00		45.37	157.95	4.79	13.53				76.10			62.45		31.00
Colleton County	4,340.00	2,539.83		2.78		123.40	85.79	1.34				37.60			40.00		4.00
Darlington County	2,995.78	2,122.00				124.70	97.87	9.58				52.36			50.91		
Dillon County	3,179.78	1,211.26				95.66	63.57	14.13				58.65			51.91		
Dorchester County	3,150.00	2,244.14		.92		120.82	76.25	30.43				56.44			40.52		14.00
Fairfield County	4,616.79	1,843.78	100.00		96.91	159.30	27.49	13.53				47.81			63.26		
Florence County	4,444.50	2,414.50				77.28	37.21	9.58				62.26			108.16		
Georgetown County	3,690.00	2,669.73		5.10		162.00	67.56	9.58				50.82			39.11		
Greenville County	3,611.03	2,440.50			2.48	231.68	37.46	48.05	12.71			69.90			60.15		
Horry County	1,560.00				766.97	14.55	9.30	27.47				28.75			117.94		
Kershaw County	5,145.62	3,820.60		3.68	66.88	107.75	39.90	13.53	120.37			47.27			64.27	2.25	
Lancaster County	4,126.84	1,350.00			44.04	167.35	5.32	13.53				37.32			68.11		12.00
Lee County	3,377.55	1,463.62			22.95	158.35	72.61	4.64				46.71			40.25		
Lexington County	3,776.50	2,359.30	7.00			69.15	20.40	14.66				52.57			54.54		
Marion County	3,907.69	1,565.95		2.60		118.20	16.40	4.09				55.19			50.91		
Marlboro County	2,981.73	1,297.50				116.62	9.36	16.58				47.32			61.41		
Orangeburg County	6,491.46	2,597.57			31.66	121.77		67.77				64.21			105.84	11.47	
Pickens County	2,466.78	1,259.40		6.00		135.14	7.63	47.20				72.55			56.20		
Richland County	6,960.71	3,875.00		8.00	56.91	271.09	96.50	6.29				54.91			64.09		
Spartanburg County	3,787.74	1,875.05	1.15	1.40		189.50	94.97	74.85				73.09			82.18	24.59	
Sumter County	5,106.17	3,166.16			98.33	166.90	273.20	13.53				59.58			61.04		
Black River F. P. A.			59.00														
Caesar's Head F. P. A.		220.00															
Estill F. P. A.	532.50	287.90		.38		5.20	3.05					17.96					
First Clarendon F. P. A.												4.90					
Hardeeville F. P. A.	585.00	462.50		.20		3.82	75.63					16.42					
Jasper F. P. A.	806.93	175.00		.38		4.80	59.32					16.57					
Meade-Wampee F. P. A.	640.00	570.20				44.00	1.75	8.24				7.68			5.34		
Aynor Tower Detection Unit							22.77										
Cook Tower Detection Unit		144.64															
Cooper Tower Detection Unit																	
Earle Tower Detection Unit		103.57															
Lanes Tower Detection Unit																	
Loris Tower Detection Unit								19.48									
Oakley Detection Unit		300.00				3.12	19.33					1.66					
Okeetee Detection Unit		300.00		.29			47.73					.23					
Scotia Detection Unit		360.00		.20			13.82					6.05					
Cross-Summerville Detection Unit		1,386.00															
New Zion Detection Unit																	
Maneuvers Area Emergency Fund		2,301.87	93.43									.65					
Total (Division of Forestry)	\$171,890.55	\$80,920.71	\$3,726.99	\$2,057.73	\$13,836.79	\$5,317.53	\$4,625.70	\$931.63	\$1,055.15			\$4,785.30			\$1,857.80	\$6,948.06	\$2,349.10
DIVISION OF STATE PARKS																	
Columbia Office—Parks	\$11,090.10		\$85.30		\$1,828.92	\$470.29	\$10.75	\$79.03	\$21.00			\$722.16	\$63.75		\$383.75	\$33.89	
Park Operation and Development	33,165.82	\$8,828.26	4,537.97	\$326.93	1,196.90	582.98	909.37	431.57	3,426.41	\$14,689.92	\$384.91	146.49	3,557.45	\$146.98	668.02	1,495.17	\$65.50
Total (Division of State Parks) ..	\$44,255.92	\$8,828.26	\$4,623.27	\$326.93	\$3,025.82	\$1,053.27	\$920.12	\$510.60	\$3,447.41	\$14,689.92	\$384.91	\$868.65	\$3,620.70	\$146.98	\$1,051.77	\$1,529.06	\$65.50
GRAND TOTAL	\$216,146.47	\$89,748.97	\$8,350.26	\$2,384.66	\$16,862.61	\$6,370.80	\$5,545.82	\$1,442.23	\$4,502.56	\$14,689.92	\$384.91	\$5,653.95	\$3,620.70	\$146.98	\$2,909.57	\$8,477.12	\$2,414.70

EXPENSES						Fixed Charges and Contributions		Contingencies	EQUIPMENT										Lands and Structures	
Motor Vehicle	Agricultural	Clothing and Dry Goods	Other Supplies	Merchandise	Fire Protection	Rents	Insurance		Office	Medical	Household	Bathhouse	Motor Vehicle	Agricultural	Educational	Other Equipment	Fire Protection	Lands	Buildings	
\$324.26			\$175.71		\$27.82	\$19.50	\$211.35		\$60.91			\$91.51			\$56.37	\$233.43				
5.72			14.75		1.79	123.00			6.00						8.84					
			14.36		2.03	3.00			17.95						5.25					
			22.04		1.79	271.00			8.00											
			7.80		1.79	3.40			376.66						1.20					
			3.15		1.80	249.00			103.26						1.94	20.93				
			49.52			12.50								\$105.76	5.10					
78.78	\$247.98					50.00						21.60	\$9.70							
455.90	1,984.83		15.20			358.19	28.08	\$177.17	.98			10.26	836.27		8.26			\$496.13		
243.70			124.73		5.75	120.00	25.60					111.52			10.70					
111.41			.55			142.00						47.73			32.00	4.90				
1,442.91	27.22		60.66		4.92		5.00					632.75	7.75		619.12	296.16		270.55		
3,460.80	6.30		327.99		8.30		242.28					4,519.36	20.80		656.78	148.11		201.46		
786.27			3.80				51.11					1,328.45			19.41					
			45.95		7.65	99.00									2.50	69.55				
			47.48		10.40								9.50			26.12				
	31.38		85.15		12.38			45.00				5.00	7.50		5.95	273.62				
			75.99		8.07	1.80									5.22	123.76				
	4.20		76.33		12.93	1.80						5.00	6.59			198.21				
			45.87		22.85		37.60	48.00				588.55				195.57				
			31.85		9.45		37.60					606.52			7.29	201.18				
	14.00		62.28		15.70							5.00			9.82	169.25				
			80.49		2.47	3.00									33.05	47.95				
			58.27		7.94			42.00				3.10	9.36		10.85	188.96				
			25.95		2.40								6.50		3.55	136.04				
			49.35		36.19	34.28						1.50			15.90	60.14				
2.25			17.30		14.54			97.81							1.85					
	12.75		82.17		38.52	3.00		17.20							2.47	233.37		45.00		
			73.09		2.71	2.40									1.97	130.44				
			42.17		5.24											131.24				
			72.08			1.35	44.10					826.05			7.00	155.89				
			46.55		5.72	2.25		7.50					1.25		5.55	103.58				
11.47			41.57		4.90	2.25	37.60	104.50				653.95			10.85	688.82				
			165.81		4.35	4.00	43.13					797.01			56.91	177.26				
			58.30		72.42			72.50							6.43	521.47				
			120.40		10.35		37.60	35.00				720.15			1.97	328.57				
24.59			66.68		4.70	1.15	37.60	39.50				707.00			2.40	423.43				
			81.19		12.93	3.00		12.00							.30	93.25				
	5.60				7.08							5.00				83.32				
																8.80				
	2.80				7.00							5.00			1.54	74.50				
	5.60		26.46		8.88							5.00				113.04				
			3.15		14.53											56.27				

FOREST FIRE CONTROL



Forest Fire Tower at Simpson in Fairfield County

FOREST FIRE CONTROL

During times of war, when our national security and all that we own virtually hangs in the balance, we as a Nation, are forced to dig more heavily than ever into our storehouse of natural resources. We do this in order to meet the tremendous demands for raw materials so vital to our war effort. We do this in order to win the war.

The forests of South Carolina are the state's most important and valuable natural resource. They are playing a role of increasing importance in providing raw materials essential to the waging of a successful war. They are doing their part in this struggle. Special emphasis, therefore, is being placed on prevention and suppression of forest fires. There are three reasons for this, namely:

1. The absolute need for the protection of standing timber.
2. To insure the establishment of adequate reproduction to restock cutover areas.
3. To eliminate interference to our land, sea, and air forces as caused by the presence of fire, smoke, or glare from burning forests.

These three reasons need little explanation. The standing timber is the source of badly needed raw materials—materials such as lumber, wood pulp, and naval stores that are used in a thousand different ways in our all-out production program. To needlessly destroy any part of this timber by burning is to impede and hinder production. Fire, therefore, has no place in the forests of a nation at war. Insuring an adequate stand of reproduction by protection from fire has no direct connection with our present day war effort, it is true; but, nevertheless, foresight justifies this protection. We must have timber for the future, and we can only have it by restocking our cut-over areas. Fire protection offers the easiest way to secure this reproduction. Interference to the training or operation of our armed forces is a definite reality when smoke from forest fires hinders patrol planes in their anti-submarine activities; or when it interferes with flight, bombing, or artillery practice. Flames, too, are a direct menace to army or naval installations within their reach and they are an indirect menace when the glow from them silhouettes our ships at sea. Again, fire protection is the answer, and it is badly needed.

It should be realized, though, that fire control work has evolved into a job requiring men of specialized training, and with knowledge in the use of specialized equipment. In order to protect the nearly seven million acres of forest land now under cooperative protection in South Carolina, it was essential to coordinate effort in planning, training, and operation. It was imperative that each man—crew member, towerman, warden, or ranger—be thoroughly familiar with his work, and that he stand ready to perform his part of the fire control job. It can be stated here that the entire Fire Control Organization is to be commended for reducing fire losses on protected areas of the state. Credit is also due the hundreds of individuals who voluntarily gave their assistance in fire suppression work.

The following pages present a resume of the fire control program that has been carried out during the past fiscal year, and of the accomplishments of that program on cooperatively protected areas in the state.



Typical Forest Fire in South Carolina

FOREST FIRE CONTROL ORGANIZATIONS

All forest fire control work on private forest land in the state is conducted on a cooperative basis. The work of each organization is cooperatively financed by contributions from a group of landowners for their respective forest tracts, or by a county appropriation providing fire protection for all forest lands of the county. All money thus allotted is matched with an equal amount from state and federal funds by authorization of the Clark-McNary Law of 1924—these funds being administered by the S. C. State Commission of Forestry and the U. S. Forest Service. All fire control work performed is under the direct supervision of the two above named agencies.

Cooperative fire protection of the following types is accordingly provided to landowners of the state. The first two are classified as intensive forms of protection, while the third is extensive.

1. County-wide fire control associations (all forest lands within county protected).
2. Private Protective Associations (groups of landowners).
3. Detection Unit (fire detection and reporting service only).

County Associations: Each County-wide Protective Association is a unit within itself. A county ranger is placed in direct charge of all fire control work in the county. He has one or more fire wardens as assistants, each of whom work within a designated area or warden district. Depending upon the size of the county, one or more fire towers from 80 to 100' in height are constructed for the purpose of locating and reporting fires. A towerman is placed at each tower and is under the direction of the county ranger and of the warden in whose district the tower is located. Each tower is connected by telephone to the ranger's office and residence and to each warden's residence. Thus, all fires can be reported promptly.

In order for the ranger and wardens to secure help for fighting fires, a number of retainer fee crews, consisting of from three to five men per crew, are organized by the ranger and wardens at strategic points in the county. These crews serve to help prevent fires and to fight fires should they start in their community. During periods of especially dangerous fire weather, flexible crews are employed to assist in fire fighting. These crews work with the wardens on fire control improvements while not fighting fire. Also, each warden, while making contacts throughout his district each year, signs up volunteers who agree by signed statement to help prevent and suppress fires in their community.

The county-wide system of cooperative protection has proved most efficient and is at present most widespread. There are now twenty-three counties that have county-wide forest fire protection. Included in this number is the Pickens County Forest Protective Association which was formed during the year. This additional county increases the total area in the state that is under cooperative protection to 6,801,936 acres. (See chart)

In order for a county to establish a county-wide system of fire control, it is first necessary for the General Assembly to pass a "Forest Fire Control Organization Act" for the county concerned.

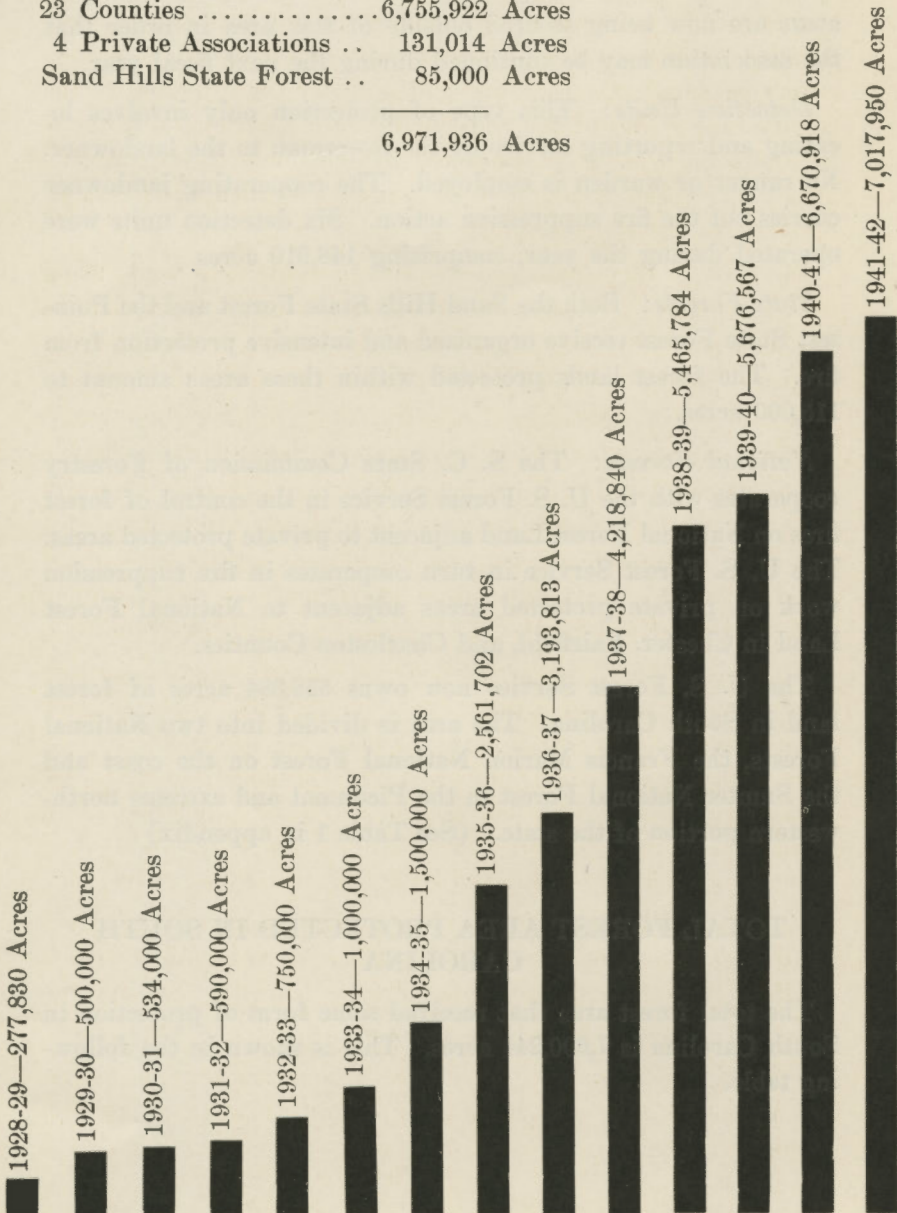
Private Associations: This type of organization is similar to the county-wide association except that no wardens are employed and its fire prevention activities are more limited.

CHART

Showing Expansion of Organized Forest Fire Protection in
South Carolina

Total Forest Areas Under Intensive Protection 1941-42

23 Counties	6,755,922 Acres
4 Private Associations ..	131,014 Acres
Sand Hills State Forest ..	85,000 Acres
	<hr/>
	6,971,936 Acres



(Each block represents one fiscal year—July 1 to June 30)

Four private associations were operated during the year, with a total acreage of 131,014. The Meade-Wampee Association, one of these, was discontinued March 1st when the War Department took over approximately 35,000 acres in the center of the association for a bombing range. However, additional cooperators are now being secured outside of this area in order that the association may be continued during the next fiscal year.

Detection Units: This type of protection only involves locating and reporting service by the towerman to the landowner. No ranger or warden is employed. The cooperating landowner carries out the fire suppression action. Six detection units were operated during the year, comprising 148,910 acres.

State Forests: Both the Sand Hills State Forest and the Poinsett State Forest receive organized and intensive protection from fire. The forest lands protected within these areas amount to 115,000 acres.

National Forests: The S. C. State Commission of Forestry cooperates with the U. S. Forest Service in the control of forest fires on National Forest Land adjacent to private protected areas. The U. S. Forest Service in turn cooperates in fire suppression work on private protected areas adjacent to National Forest Land in Chester, Fairfield, and Charleston Counties.

The U. S. Forest Service now owns 558,384 acres of forest land in South Carolina. The area is divided into two National Forests, the Francis Marion National Forest on the coast and the Sumter National Forest in the Piedmont and extreme northwestern portion of the state. (See Table 1 in appendix)

TOTAL FOREST AREA PROTECTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The total forest area that received some form of protection in South Carolina is 7,690,244 acres. This is shown in the following table.

Intensive Protection

23 Counties	6,755,922	
4 Private Associations	131,014	
*1 State Forest (Sand Hills) ..	85,000	
		<hr/>
		6,971,936
2 National Forests	558,384	
		<hr/>
		558,384
		<hr/>
		7,530,320

Extensive Protection

6 Detection Units	148,910	
		<hr/>
		148,910
		<hr/>
Total Protected		7,725,244

*Poinsett State Forest included in Sumter County Protective Association.

PROTECTION PERSONNEL

Field Personnel: A total of 2065 men were employed either part or full time during the year in performing fire prevention and suppression work. This included a total of 28 rangers, 69 wardens, 74 towermen, 1251 men in retainer fee crews, and 570 men in flexible crews who were employed in the various county and private associations and on the Sand Hills State Forest. Also, 1239 men served on organized volunteer crews in 17 associations. Added to these were 13,735 persons who gave assistance as volunteers to the regular organization in fighting fire. Altogether, a grand total of 16,966 were engaged in fire control work during the year. (See Table 2 in appendix).

N. Y. A. Assistance: Assistance was furnished by the National Youth Administration for part of the year in most of the county rangers offices. (See Table 3 in appendix). These office assistants helped prepare fire reports, received and relayed fire calls, issued burning permits, typed correspondence, posted fire occurrence maps, and kept the rangers office in an orderly condition. This assistance allowed the rangers more time for working with his field organization.

Due to the curtailment of NYA work and defense projects, all assistants were removed from the rangers offices during the latter part of the year.

Civilian Conservation Corps: During the first part of this year, CCC work was drastically reduced by the loss of four camps. This number was later reduced to two camps, and finally even these two were closed. As a result, much work planned for them was either not started or not completed.

**SUMMARY OF REPORTED FIRES FOR PROTECTED AREAS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
FISCAL YEAR 1941-42**

Unit	Area Protected (Acres)	No. Fires	Area Burned (Acres)	Area Burned (Percent)	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
A.—INTENSIVE PROTECTED AREAS—					
Aiken County	477,640	189	7,967.2	1.668	42.2
Barnwell County	166,626	141	2,162.0	1.298	15.3
Charleston County	431,110	126	2,222.5	.516	17.6
Chester County	173,971	79	371.1	.213	4.7
Colleton County	587,629	228	2,814.0	.479	12.3
Darlington County	233,681	205	3,601.9	1.541	17.6
Dillon County	201,032	206	3,848.5	1.914	18.7
Dorchester County	330,617	214	4,043.0	1.223	18.9
Fairfield County	304,321	165	3,125.9	1.027	18.9
Florence County	301,205	317	9,542.7	3.168	30.1
Georgetown County	499,614	161	12,797.2	2.561	79.5
Greenville County	263,444	153	1,397.0	.530	9.1
Kershaw County	271,106	268	7,875.6	2.905	29.4
Lancaster County	206,158	120	1,706.1	.828	14.2
Lee County	135,375	104	1,158.2	.856	11.1
Lexington County	424,323	193	5,068.2	1.192	26.2
Marion County	264,701	254	10,979.2	4.148	43.2
Marlboro County	199,728	230	7,488.5	3.749	32.6
Orangeburg County	346,223	278	6,401.1	1.849	23.0
Pickens County	212,241	65	1,989.4	.937	30.6
Richland County	301,720	365	4,789.0	1.587	13.1
Spartanburg County	179,101	154	849.4	.474	5.5
Sumter County	244,356	162	2,528.1	1.035	15.6
Sand Hills State Forest	85,000	135	12,840.0	13.957	93.0
Total	6,840,922	4,512	117,658.1	1.718	26.1
Private Associations:					
Estill	19,984	11	348.1	1.742	31.6
Hardeeville	30,859	8	520.0	1.685	65.0
Jasper	29,299	15	1,195.6	4.081	79.7
*Meade-Wampee	50,872	6	0.1	.001	0.1
Total	131,014	40	2,063.8	1.575	51.6
B.—EXTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS—					
Estill Detec. Unit	16,294	....	....	....	....
Cooke Detec. Unit	12,970	....	....	....	....
Earle Detec. Unit	15,700	....	....	....	....
Oakley Detec. Unit	26,672	19	233.5	.875	12.3
Okeetee Detec. Unit	54,000	8	2,053.3	3.802	256.7
Scotia Detec. Unit	23,274	1	3.0	.013	3.0
Total	148,910	28	2,289.8	1.538	81.8

*Meade-Wampee Asso. not in operation during last 4 months of fiscal year.

FIRE CONTROL ACTIVITIES

Fire Control Training Meetings: During the first week in September, a training meeting was held at the Cheraw State Park for Association Rangers. All District and Assistant State Foresters also attended this meeting. The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing mutual fire control problems affecting each protective association. Instruction was given in special fire control activities in such a manner that rangers could give similar instructions to their association personnel during the year.

It is felt that as a result of the meeting a more thorough understanding and knowledge of the fire control objectives of the State Forest Service was obtained. Each man obtained first hand knowledge of fire control improvement maintenance, fire suppression, and educational work. Training meetings of this kind should be held each year to review fire control work, and to introduce any new fire control procedures.

Educational Activities: As in past years, the Rangers, Wardens and Towermen of all protection units devoted considerable time and attention to fire prevention work. It is largely through educational programs in public schools and informational channels; such as the radio, newspapers, public meetings, personal contacts, forestry motion pictures, and literature; that progress is made in reducing the occurrence of fires. Each protection unit followed a definite planned schedule of educational and informational activities during the year. Special attention was directed toward conducting fire prevention programs in communities where a considerable number of fires had occurred in previous years. It was felt that through a concentration of effort in those sections that more effective results would be obtained in creating a more lasting sentiment against forest fires. (See Table 4 in appendix).

The educational program in fire prevention was continued in Horry County. As a result of this program, which has been under the direction of a technical forester during the past three years, it is quite evident that the people of this county are ready for a county-wide forest fire control organization.

Law Enforcement: The enforcement of the State Forest Fire Law was given strong emphasis during the year. All fires were investigated to determine, where possible, the cause and the party



Photo by U. S. F. S.

Using Panama Pump for Fire Suppression

or parties responsible. Prosecution of individuals for violation of the State Fire Law was carried out only when it was considered that sufficient evidence was at hand to secure a conviction. Association rangers and wardens prosecuted 324 persons for fire law violation, and were successful in obtaining 310 convictions. Only 14 persons were acquitted.

Local magistrates in most instances were very cooperative in handling fire cases. Penalties upon conviction, however, were frequently insufficient to create a lasting impression either on the guilty party or on the community in which the law violation occurred. There is a definite need for the pronouncement of more severe penalties of forest fire law violations. Of the 310 convicted cases, 81 were given suspended sentences by magistrates.

Heavier penalties are especially desirable for fire cases of incendiary nature, because during the past year, 20.0 per cent of all fires were classed as being incendiary in origin. It is quite apparent, especially during time of war, that forest fires in the woodlands of South Carolina destroy forest resources vital to our war effort, and hamper airplane patrol and training activities. Forest fires are helpful to the enemy even though they may

not be enemy inspired. Incendiary cases might, therefore, be considered as an act of sabotage and should warrant appropriate action.

Burning Permit Law: Three counties in the state—Orangeburg, Greenville, and Aiken—now have burning permit laws. This law requires that all persons desiring to burn brush, old fields, ditch banks, etc. between the 15th day of October and the 15th day of May of each year must secure a permit from the County Ranger or one of his representatives before any burning is done. When permits are issued, instructions are given the permittee as to how and when burning should be done. Permits can be withheld should existing fire conditions warrant such action.

A total of 2829 permits were issued in the three counties. The issuance of permits in these counties has been of real value to the fire control organization, in that less investigation of brush and field fires was necessary. Also, people to whom permits were issued were more careful while burning. Only two fires escaped from persons who had previously been issued permits.

It is considered desirable that each county having county-wide protection be provided with a burning permit law similar to the law now in use in the three counties above named.

FIRE CONTROL IMPROVEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT

Fire control improvements, such as forest fire lookout towers, telephone lines connecting towers, tower unit buildings, and truck trails have been constructed during past years by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Due to their closing this year, though, much improvement work was never completed. Other construction jobs that were planned were never started. However, work that was completed, with or without their aid is given below:

Major Protection Improvements by Counties

	Telephone Line Const. Miles	Towers Const. Number	Tower Site Bldgs. Const. Number
Aiken County	1.7	..	..
Barnwell County .....	.5	..	..
Colleton County	4.0	..	..
Florence County .....	.3	..	..
Greenville County	1.3	..	..
Lexington County	3.2	2	..
Marion County .....	.5	..	..
Orangeburg County	24.6	1	2
Pickens County	3.8	..	..
Spartanburg County .....	..	1	..
Sumter County	6.8	..	..
Totals	46.7	4	2

Lookout Towers: Four 100' towers were constructed during the year. These towers are located as follows: The Rowesville Tower, near Rowesville, in Orangeburg County; the Lake Murray Tower, near Lexington, in Lexington County; the Gilbert Tower, near Gilbert in Lexington County; and the Cross Anchor Tower near Woodruff, in Spartanburg County. The buildings and fence at the Way Tower, near Bouchetts Cross Roads in Orangeburg County, were completed by CCC labor. Two towers, one near Duncan and one near Inman, both in Spartanburg County, were under construction at the close of the year. Also, tower unit buildings at the Rowesville Tower were under construction at the close of the year. At present there are a total of 86 forest fire towers owned and operated by the State Forest Service.

Two wooden secondary towers in Sumter County were taken down due to their being unsafe. These two towers were no longer necessary as complete coverage is obtained from existing primary towers.

Each forest fire tower unit is operated by the towerman as a subsistence unit. This unit consists of the tower, approximately 10 acres of land, a dwelling, a barn, a chickenhouse, a smokehouse, a well, a fence, and a latrine. The towerman employed at each tower is on the job for a full twelve month period.

When all CCC work was stopped it became necessary that additional state and county funds be secured to complete CCC tower unit and tower construction jobs left unfinished. These funds were secured and work was proceeding on the incomplete projects, as listed above, at the end of the year. Also, at the time CCC discontinued work, three towers were on hand ready for erection in Lexington, Orangeburg, and Marlboro Counties. These towers have been returned to storage; and, along with other CCC property, will be turned over to the U. S. Army. The State Forest Service, though, is now attempting to secure from the Army a release of the towers in order that they may be placed on tower sites already deeded to the Forestry Commission for that purpose.

Considerable improvement was made in the appearance of tower units during the year. Towermen made use of tillable land in growing food crops, and a number of the towermen raised hogs and chickens. The State Forest Service again sponsored the Tower

Site Beautification Contest—each towerman being scored on a basis of accomplishments in improving the appearance and use of the tower unit grounds and fields. The Okeetee Tower unit in Jasper County was adjudged winner of the contest for the year.

Telephone Lines: Due to the curtailment in CCC Camps, all telephone line projects planned for the year were not completed. However, a total of 46.7 miles of metallic circuit telephone lines were constructed within County Protective Associations.

There is a total of 2079.4 miles of forest fire control telephone lines in the state at present. Additional lines will be constructed as materials become available. Association personnel will be used in the future on telephone line construction projects.

Telephone communication within protection units was very satisfactory. Each association maintained its own lines. Considerable improvement in communication was obtained by cutting out old connections and cables, replacing switches, and by rerouting some lines having power line interference. Telephone line trouble was experienced in Richland County on a line running through the Fort Jackson area, but this trouble has been largely eliminated.

Truck Trails: No truck trails were constructed in the state by CCC Camps this year. A list of fire protection improvements by counties as constructed during the year is shown by the following table:

Improvement Inventory

	Value
86 Tower Units	\$430,000.00
2079.4 Miles Telephone Line	207,940.00
1176.9 Miles Truck Trails	2,942,250.00
Total Value	<u>\$3,580,190.00</u>

Equipment: In order to increase the efficiency of fire suppression work, pickup trucks were purchased with county and association funds for Darlington, Dillon, Marlboro, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland, and Spartanburg Counties. These trucks were equipped with tool boxes, racks, and water tanks. Four of the trucks were equipped with Panama Pumps and hose for directing water under pressure against flames. The trucks



Crew Maintaining Forest Service Telephone Line

were operated by each county ranger, and proved to be a valuable piece of equipment for fire control work.

No new hand tools for fire fighting were introduced. The fire rakes, swatters, and fire pumps were used almost exclusively for fire fighting.

An inventory of hand tools in all districts shows a total of 2339 rakes, 538 bush hooks, 1464 fire swatters, 1429 backpack pumps, 39 axes, and 49 shovels.

Following is an equipment inventory with estimated values:

Equipment Inventory

	Value
5,858 Pieces Fire Equipment	\$16,110.00
2 Tractors	5,165.00
9 Pickup Trucks	7,200.00
1 ½ Ton Truck	1,000.00
1 Trailer	492.00
3 Plows	800.00
<hr/>	
Total Value	\$30,767.00

Fire Danger Rating Stations: Five new fire danger rating stations were installed in the Camden District. These were set up at the State Park Tower in Richland County, the Camden Tower in Kershaw County, the White Oak Tower in Fairfield County, the Chester Tower in Chester County, and at the Riverside Tower in Lancaster County. Three stations were already in operation in Sumter, Florence, and Georgetown Counties. These stations assist the county ranger in determining the degree of fire hazard during each day, and this information enables him to plan for emergency crew duty and organizational work. It is planned to install stations at strategic forest fire tower units in other parts of the state as quickly as materials become available.

Due to war time restrictions, no radio broadcasts were made of local forest fire danger.

Fire Breaks: The presence of fire breaks through a forest property serves to help check any fire that may be started either on or adjacent to the property. Fire breaks also serve to form a break from which a fire may be fought by the landowner or fire fighting crews. During this past year, two tractor plow outfits were used in plowing fire breaks on private property. This plowing was done at a cost to the landowner of \$2.00 per tractor mile. It was not possible to meet all of the requests for fire break plowing due to the short period during which, to be of maximum benefit to the landowner, plowing can be done. In addition, heavy rains in the lower part of the state during January and February made plowing impossible.

Plowing was begun during the latter part of September and continued through the first week in April. A total of 1981.7 miles of fire breaks were plowed, of which 226.3 was new construction and 1755.4 was maintenance of old lines. (See Table 5 in appendix). A new 11½ ton truck was purchased at the time plowing was begun. This truck is used with a trailer to haul the tractor plow outfits from one property to another.

The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company plowed approximately 1689 miles of fire breaks on their properties in the vicinity of Georgetown and Charleston. The Southern Kraft Corporation plowed 725 miles of fire breaks on their holdings in the Coastal Section of the State. Also, considerable plowing was done on private holdings by the owners of which no record is available.

VOLUNTEER AIRCRAFT WARNING SERVICE

The S. C. State Forest Service supplied the War Department and the Office of Civilian Defense complete information as to all fire tower locations in the State, along with full details regarding telephone facilities available at each tower. In addition, a program was worked out with the OCD whereby all towers would be available for use as Aircraft Observation Posts. Each towerman volunteered his services for reporting planes while on duty in the tower.

A number of towers were organized by OCD and were operated by community volunteers. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining observers in some localities. The tower posts at these places were neglected.

All towers are still available for Aircraft Warning Observation Posts. The State Forest Service stands ready to cooperate in every way possible to make this observation service effective.

PROPOSED PROTECTION

No new county-wide fire control bills were introduced during the 1942 session of the General Assembly. However, particular interest in organized protection was shown in Horry County. Also, other counties in which interest was shown in county-wide protection were Union, Hampton, Clarendon, Allendale, and Chesterfield.

FOREST FIRE SUMMARY

Forest fire conditions were serious during the month of November, especially in the Pee Dee District. It was expected that numerous large fires would result from Army maneuvers in the Camden and Pee Dee Districts during the months of October and November. Additional funds were made available through an emergency federal allotment. These funds were used in the various counties in which army maneuvers were being carried on. Additional crews were placed on duty for quick suppression of fires started. A number of fires were started as a result of army warming fires, smoking, etc., however, all were suppressed before they were allowed to gain any proportion. Army co-operation in care with fire was generally good. Fire crews operated efficiently in effecting prompt suppression.

General hazardous forest fire weather was most prevalent during the period from the middle of February through the first week in May. The most serious conditions existed during the month of April. According to the U. S. Weather Bureau, rainfall was unusually light, with the lowest April average since 1904 for the state as a whole. A total of 1116 fires occurred during this month resulting in 51,124 acres of forest land being burned.

A number of fires accompanied by high winds burned large areas before being brought under control. Kershaw, Marion, Aiken, Dillon, and Pickens Counties suffered greatest losses from large fires.

The Georgetown County Forest Protective Association experienced considerable difficulty in combatting fires in the 36,000 acre bombing range in that county. Little or no local assistance was available for fighting fires in this area.

The Sand Hills State Forest and the Cheraw State Park had several large fires of incendiary origin and five persons found responsible for these fires were prosecuted.

Taking all factors into consideration, association organizations, as a whole, functioned well during the year, despite a general reduction in manpower available for fighting fire. Some difficulty was experienced in securing cooperative fire fighting assistance and in maintaining regular organization personnel in some sections due to attractive offers for labor on defense projects.



Longleaf Completely Depoliated by Fire

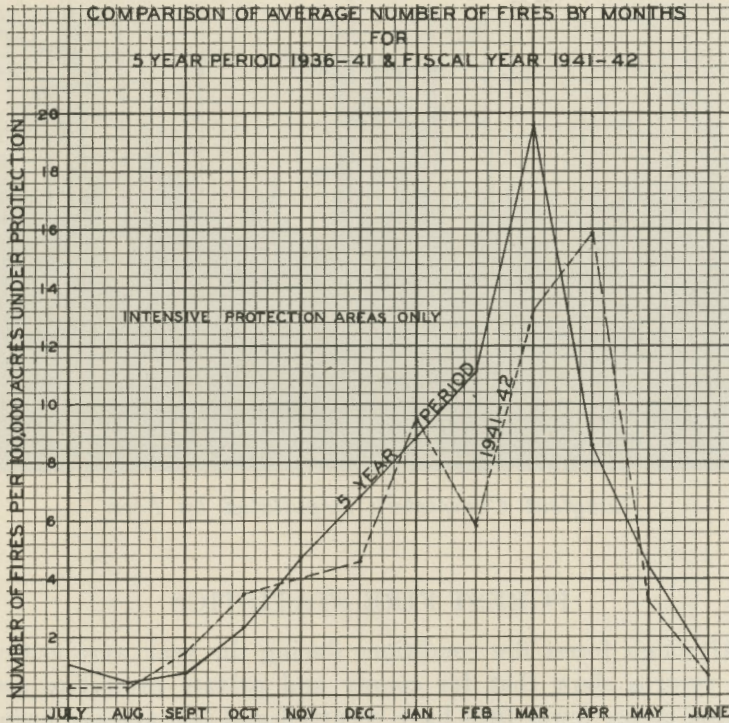
FOREST FIRE STATISTICS

Although forest fire conditions during the year were critical, fire records show that for county and private protective association areas, fewer fires have occurred and less acreage burned than during either of the two previous years.

SUMMARY OF FOREST FIRE STATISTICS—FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

Areas Under Organized Protection With State Commission of Forestry	Area Protected (Acres)	Number of Fires	Area Burned (Acres)	Percent of Area Burned	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
INTENSIVE PROTECTION—					
23 Counties.....	6,755,922	4,377	104,721.7	1.550	23.9
*4 Private Associations	131,014	40	3,662.1	2.795	91.6
Sand Hills State Forest	85,000	135	12,942.3	15.23	95.9
Sub-Total	6,971,936	4,552	121,326.1	1.740	26.7
EXTENSIVE PROTECTION—					
6 Detection Units	148,910	28	2,289.8	1.537	81.8
Total	7,120,846	4,580	123,615.9	1.734	27.0

*Meade-Wampee Association not in operation last four months of fiscal year.

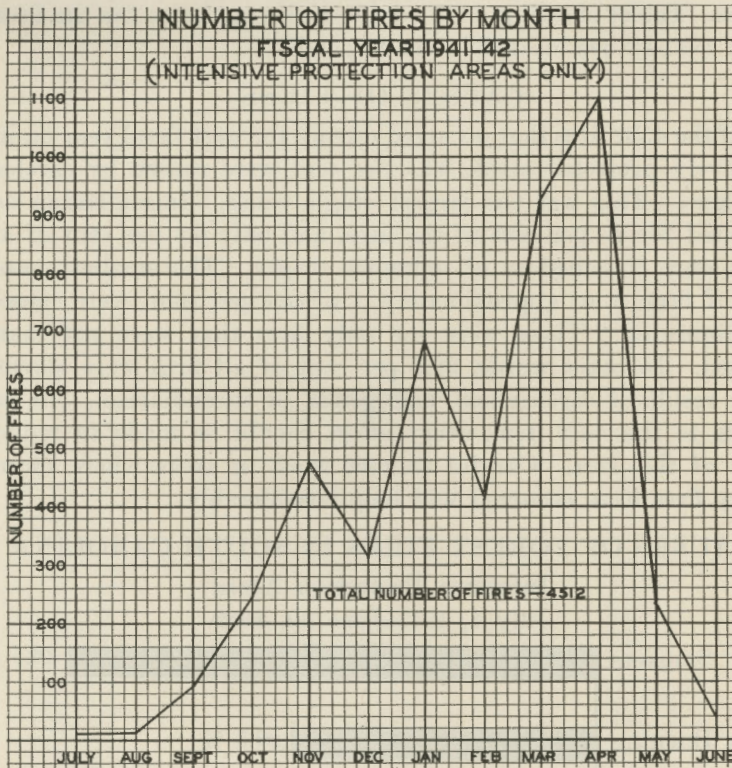


FIVE YEAR SUMMARY—FOREST FIRE STATISTICS
(Intensive and Extensive Protection Areas)

Fiscal Year	Total Area Protected (Acres)	Number of Fires	Area Burned (Acres)	Percent of Area Burned	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
1937-1938	4,232,340	3,281	83,640.5	1.98	25.5
1938-1939	5,628,869	3,175	64,764.0	1.15	20.4
1939-1940	5,996,327	5,410	175,368.5	2.92	32.4
1940-1941	6,968,709	5,214	167,858.3	2.40	32.0
1941-1942	7,120,846	4,580	123,615.9	1.73	27.0

For the fiscal year 1941-42, 4552 fires were suppressed on intensively protected areas. A total of 121,326 acres of forest land was burned by these fires. This means that of the 6,978,936 acres of forest land receiving intensive protection in the state, fire loss was held to 1.7 per cent of the total area protected. The average area burned per fire amounted to 26.7 acres.

During the previous fiscal year, 5,067 fires burned a total of 152,067 acres or 2.27 per cent of the total area protected.



The Chester County Protective Association again maintained the lowest per cent, .21 of one per cent of its protected area burned. This county was closely followed by Spartanburg and Charleston Counties with .47 and .51 of one per cent respectively of its protected area burned. Chester County also had the smallest area burned, 4.7 acres per fire. The Marion County Forest Protective Association had the highest percentage of protected area (4.1 per cent) burned. The Richland County Forest Protective Association had the largest number of fires and the Georgetown Association had the largest average acreage burned per fire. The Sand Hills State Forest had the highest per cent of area burned of any protection unit in the state, due to a series of incendiary fires.

The Estill Protective Association had the smallest acreage burned of the private protective associations.

The Meade Wampee Association was not operated during the last four months of the fiscal year due to a large part of the association area being taken over by the Army for bombing pur-

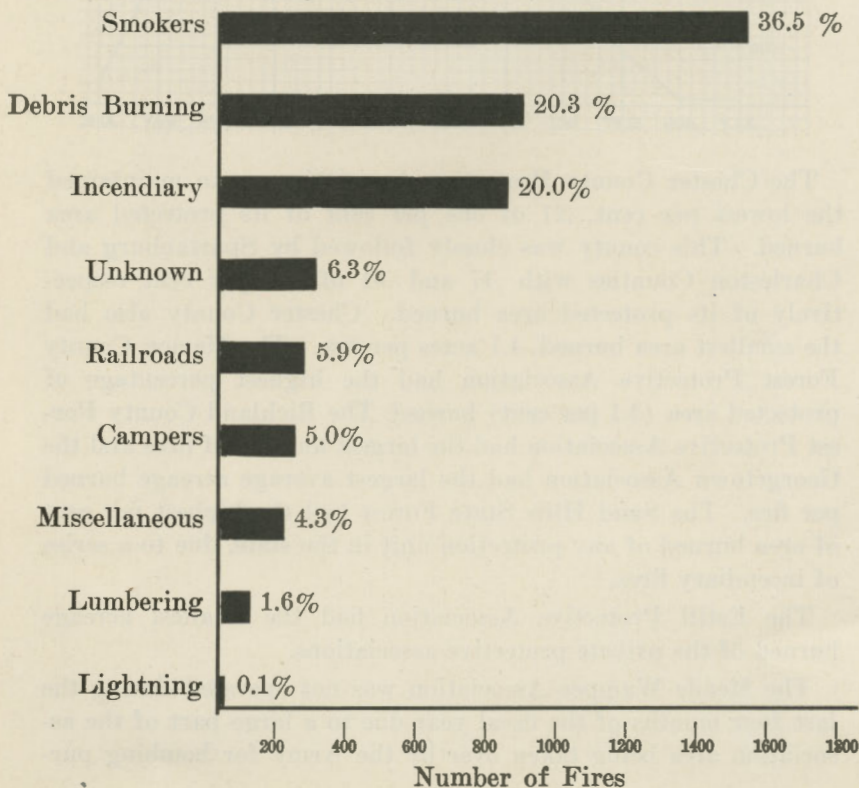
poses. Tables showing detailed forest fire statistics for the fiscal year 1941-42 are located in the appendix.

CAUSES OF FIRES

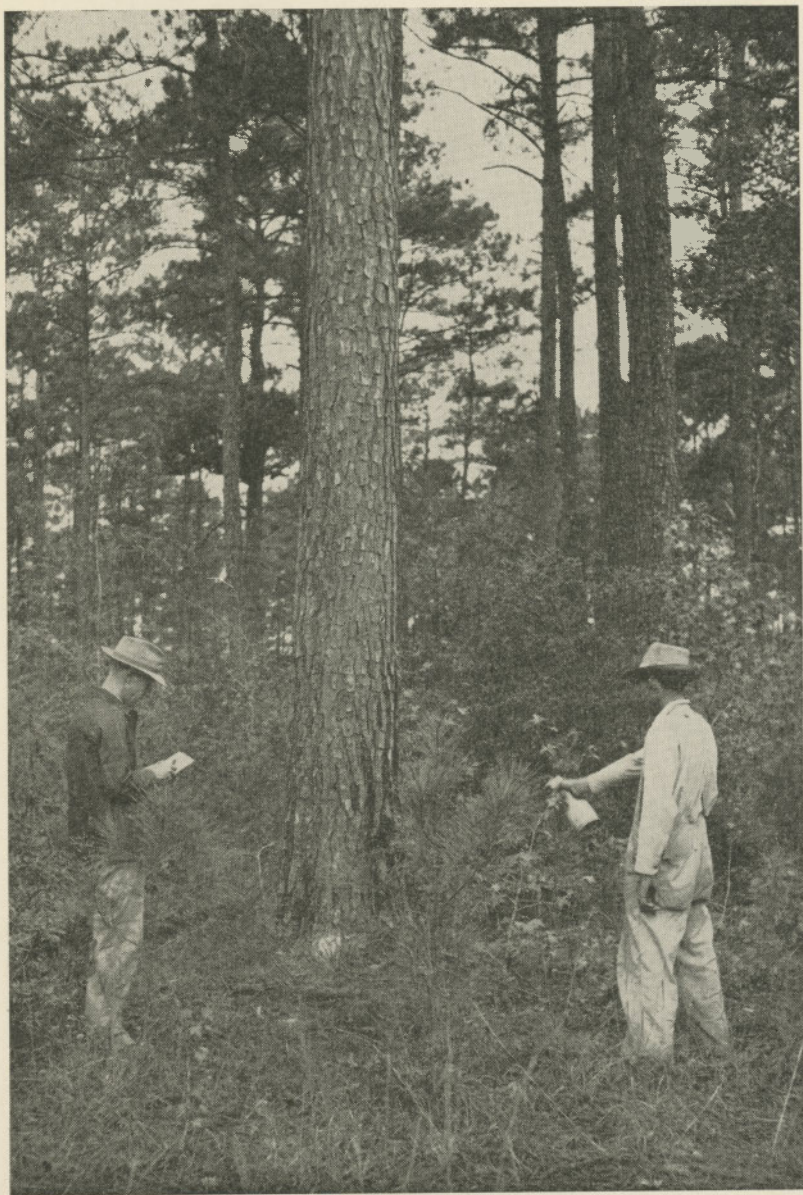
Of the 4552 fires that occurred during the past fiscal year on intensively protected areas, 36.5 per cent were caused by careless smokers. This was the largest single cause. Incendiarism accounted for 20 per cent of the fires, and only 6.3 per cent of all fires were classified as of unknown origin. The smallest number of fires, 5, or approximately .1 of one per cent, were caused by lightning. These were the only fires that were not man-caused. In other words, 99.9 per cent of all fires were started as a result of carelessness, negligence, or incendiarism. In regards to this last item, every effort should be made to reduce fires of this sort. Careful contact work in areas where incendiary fires have occurred will help considerably.

CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Intensive Protection Areas
July 1, 1941-June 30, 1942



FOREST MANAGEMENT



Marking Timber for Selective Cutting

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The suitability of our lands to the growth of timber is particularly obvious when it is realized that, in spite of repeated forest fires and woodland grazing, our forests have continued to produce vast amounts of pulpwood and timber. In fact, many South Carolina timber owners have realized that they can safely put their time, money, and effort into a tract of land; and, throughout their lifetime, harvest annual or periodic crops of timber under a forest management plan. Forest management makes possible the growth of better quality timber in greater quantities than ever before realized; and, thus, landowners will not only secure a greater return on their investments but will also leave their land more productive than it was prior to management.

In the past many landowners virtually sold their land with it when they sold their timber, because the areas were cut so clean that no seed trees or young saplings remained. Thus it was that no income was forthcoming for many years during which taxes were frequently unpaid, education neglected, and many necessities of life forfeited. In fact, the owner of land from which the timber has been cut without regard to future crops quite often forfeits his land for taxes or loses it on a

mortgage foreclosure. If, on the other hand, he manages to retain the land, it is virtually useless and of no value until planted trees, or natural reproduction established from distant trees, reach mature size.

In direct contrast is the owner who, by following forestry practices in the proper handling of his land, always has some marketable timber which can be sold or on which a loan can be secured in time of need. Thus, the growing power of the land is fully utilized each and every year.

It has long been recognized by agricultural planters and leaders that many types of land and soil in South Carolina are better suited to the growing of timber than to any other crop. It is therefore logical that in order to get the most out of land, a landowner must devote that part of his land which is best suited to the growth of timber to that purpose; and, having done so, manage his timber crop so that it will be continuous, of good quantity, and of high quality. The full utilization of those areas best suited to the growing of timber and to the development of our forest lands will make South Carolina a fertile field for industries using forest products.

FOREST PRODUCTS MARKING SERVICE

The 1941 Legislature passed an Act enabling the State Forest Service to make a reasonable charge for forest products that were selectively marked by them for cutting. The Act helps the State Forest Service defray the expenses for such service; and, at the same time, it enables them to furnish additional assistance to landowners at a cost that they can easily afford to pay. The charge is one that should rightly be assessed against the landowner receiving the direct assistance.

The procedure that is followed in rendering timber marking service since the above mentioned Act was passed is as follows: Upon receiving a request for assistance, either by letter or on regular application forms, a technically trained forester is assigned to make a preliminary examination of the property. On the basis of this woodland examination, a report showing the condition of the woodland and recommending the action to be taken is prepared and given to the landowner. If it is recommended that forest products be cut, and if the landowner wishes to have these products selectively marked by the State Forest

Service, he signs an agreement whereby he promises to pay the charge for the marking service.

This Act was put into operation during the last six months of the fiscal year, and it has proven to be very satisfactory. Under this forest products marking Act the district foresters and their technicians have marked 8,271,202 board feet of timber on 84 properties.

In marking the timber the foresters follow the wishes of the landowner so long as these desires are in accordance with approved forestry practices. In most cases the owners, when cutting the timber, adhere strictly to the marking. However, in some cases, financial difficulties or exceptionally lucrative offers have caused the landowners to utterly disregard the marking and to cut more heavily than good silvicultural practices dictated.

It is felt that the service provided by this Act was much needed, and in the future it seems probable that it will become the accepted practice to mark timber before cutting. Timberland marked before cutting will, in most cases, provide the landowner, sawmill man, pulpwood cutter, and neighboring industries with another crop of timber in from five to ten years.



Selective Cutting on Farm Woodland

On the other hand many years elapse before a second cutting can be obtained when timber is sold to a small diameter limit. Another advantage of marking timber to be cut is that it gives the owner a tally of the merchantable trees, so that both he and the purchaser definitely know the number of trees, diameters, and merchantable length by species which are being bought or sold.

In some localities some timber operators are hesitant to buy marked timber. However, after an operator has cut one or two tracts of marked timber the hesitancy usually disappears; and, if the operator has the interest of his business and the community at heart, he realizes that this system of cutting timber will enable him to go back on the same land periodically to cut additional crops.

MARKETING AND UTILIZATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS

The State Forest Service recommends that all sales of pulpwood, poles, piling, and timber be made on the basis of a written agreement. The agreement should be entered into only after the landowner has determined the quantity, species, and size of the products he wishes to sell. In order to help owners of woodland to incorporate into their agreements the necessary items which protect them and their woodland, and at the same time to enable the buyer to operate the timber without undue difficulty, the State Forest Service has available sample timber sales contracts. The forms are furnished to landowners, timber operators, and lawyers for their information and guidance. However, the contracts should be modified to suit the conditions and situations peculiar to the individual seller and buyer.

Many landowners have insufficient quantities of pulpwood, veneer logs, poles, and saw logs to justify a commercial operator harvesting them. However, if the landowner has a tally of the marked trees which can be used for these purposes, he can advise buyers regarding the quantity he has to offer and can also advise them if he is in position to cut and haul to a nearby loading point. The buyer, knowing the amounts available from neighboring landowners, can frequently combine the quantities and provide a market for all. This situation is particularly true

if the owner can arrange to cut the products and place them on a road or in some other place where they may be easily picked up by trucks or loaded onto railroad cars.

It has been estimated that a large percentage of farm work stock, hauling equipment, and the farmers' time is not put to use. Therefore, the woodland offers him the opportunity to turn his labor into cash and to increase the income on his investment in work stock, machinery, and his woodland. In fact, the slack time on the farm, particularly during the winter months, is the best time to conduct pulpwood, saw log, pole, piling, and fuelwood operations.

COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT

The South Carolina State Commission of Forestry and the United States Forest Service entered into an agreement in 1938 providing for the assignment of a specialist in Forest Management to South Carolina. Since that time Mr. T. W. McKinley, a trained management specialist of many years' experience, has been working with the State Commission of Forestry on a co-operative basis.

During the past year Mr. McKinley added sixty-five landowners involving 42,213 acres of land to the list of owners who had previously asked for forest management assistance. Thus, the total for the four years during which the project has been in progress has risen to 218 landowners with an ownership of 589,909 acres. Advice and assistance was given to each landowner; and, during the past year, 34 out of the 65 landowners who requested assistance adopted selective cutting practices and either marked or had their timber marked for cutting before the trees were cut. In cases in which land owners carried out the recommendations of Mr. McKinley, they almost invariably received a larger sum for the trees that were marked for cutting than they had been offered. The trees which were reserved for future cutting served to reforest the area and also served as stock upon which volume and quality growth could be added in subsequent years. Thus the owner could expect to harvest his timber again within a reasonably short time. Mr. McKinley also participated in the laying out and measuring of plots on which to study cutting and thinning in swamp hardwoods. The cutting was made in cooperation with the Appa-

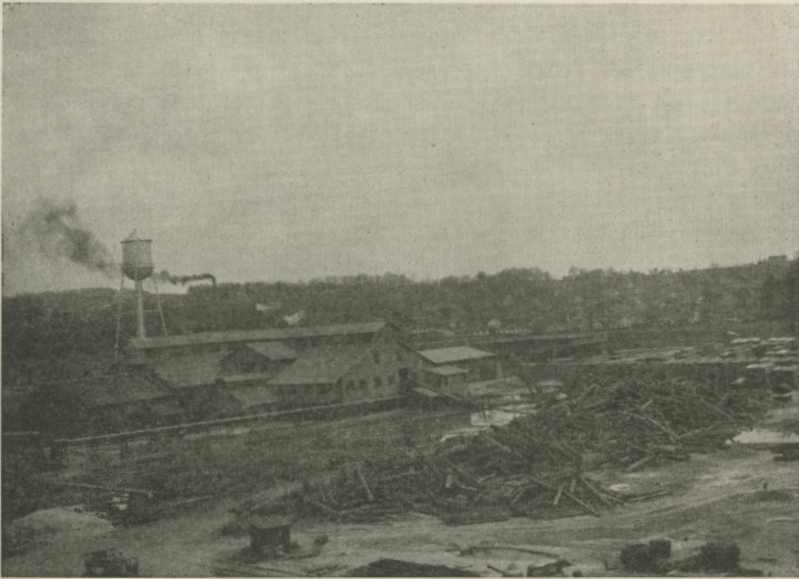
lachian Forest Experiment Station and a large lumber company. Another phase of Mr. McKinley's work was to work with many landowners in an effort to get them to cut lower stumps, to utilize cut trees more completely, and to avoid using straight and profitable trees. He also tried to demonstrate the advisability of conducting timber harvesting operations with a minimum damage to trees that were left behind for the next crop. McKinley also worked with forestry and agricultural workers for approximately two months throughout the state in the selection of data to determine war production goals for 1943.

AIKEN COUNTY FARM FORESTRY PROJECT

The Aiken County Farm Forestry Project has been in operation slightly over two years. The project was started May 16, 1940 as a cooperative endeavor of the South Carolina State Forest Service, the United States Soil Conservation Service, and the Clemson College Extension Service for the broad overall purpose of developing the farm woodland as a productive unit of the farm and to determine its usefulness, under good management, in the general farm economy.

William E. Cooper, former Assistant Forester with the Soil Conservation Service, served as Farm Forester from the beginning of the project until November, 1941, at which time he left the project to become Assistant Extension Forester for Clemson College. George W. Pettigrew, South Carolina Forest Service Technician, who had been on the project as Cooper's assistant since May, 1941, handled the project until January 13, 1942. From January until April 15, 1942, the project was without any personnel. In April, Thomas C. Croker, formerly District Forester with the Prairie States Forestry Project, was appointed Farm Forester.

In the short time that the project has been in operation considerable progress has been made toward the goal of developing the farm woodland as a productive unit of the farm. A total of fifty-nine farms representing 12,732 acres of woodland has been brought under agreement, thirty-three of them having been signed during the fiscal year. A total of 4,852,365 board feet of sawtimber has been marked for sale, of which 2,085,298



View of Large Lumber Company in South Carolina

board feet has been sold at an average stumpage price of \$7.62 per M. board feet. During the fiscal year 2,427,260 board feet were marked, and 871,949 board feet were sold. In addition 66,600 forest tree seedlings were planted this year, making the total 104,000 that have been planted on 21 farms.

SUMMARY OF TIMBER MARKED FOR SALE

The summary of assistance that has been rendered to landowners throughout South Carolina by the regular and cooperative personnel is as follows:

	No. Landowners	Acres Woodland	Bd. Ft. Timber Marked
District Foresters and Technicians	213	14,792	8,271,202
Cooperative Forest Management Project	65	42,213	.....
Aiken County Farm Forestry Project	33	6,292	2,427,260
	<u>311</u>	<u>63,297</u>	<u>10,698,462</u>

REFORESTATION

Planting

During the planting season of 1941-42 a total of 10,199,537 tree seedlings were raised and distributed through-

out the state by the State Forest Nurseries, and an additional 75,000 tree seedlings were obtained from other sources for similar distribution. (See Tables 12 and 13 in appendix). This made a total of 10,275,037 forest tree seedlings distributed during the season, and a grand total of 122,538,460 forest tree seedlings that have been distributed by the Commission of Forestry during the fourteen-year period that the reforestation program has been in effect.

The shipping records show that plantings were made in every county in South Carolina, with Kershaw County in the lead with 1,126,000 seedlings planted and Union County not far behind with 1,067,505 seedlings. Other counties that ranked high in forest tree planting were Lancaster, Anderson, Chester, Newberry, and Aiken.

Fast-growing loblolly pine was the most popular species, with sixty per cent of all trees planted being of that kind. Slash pine ranked next, with longleaf and shortleaf following in the order named.

The nursery at Sumter is the only one which will remain in production in the future, owing to the fact that the Camden Nursery had to be discontinued because of the re-location of U. S. Highway No. 1, and the Georgetown Nursery had to be discontinued because of the loss of the CCC and the subsequent termination of the lease on the property.

In the past, seedlings have been shipped and the applicant has been billed for the trees that were ordered. In the future, however, it is planned to make all shipments either cash in advance or C.O.D. Price of seedlings will remain the same as during the past fiscal year; namely, \$1.50 per thousand for seedlings picked up at the nursery, and \$2.00 per thousand F.O.B. any express office in South Carolina if paid for in advance. C.O.D. shipments will be at the rate of \$1.50 per thousand F.O.B. nursery, plus express company charges for transporting the trees and the express company's charges for transmitting seedling cost back to the State Commission of Forestry. It is felt that this method of handling orders will be more satisfactory to both the applicant and the State Forest Service.

The shortage of man-power has affected the reforestation program adversely, but it has been found that women and children can be used very effectively in the planting of trees. In fact,



*Slash Pine Planted in 1925 on Southern Railway Forest at
Pregnall*

if properly trained and supervised, women and children can usually plant more trees per person per day than can men.

DuPre Plantation

The South Carolina Forest Service has been making annual measurements on a one-acre tract of slash pine planted by the Extension Service in cooperation with the late U. S. Extension Forester, Wilbur R. Mattoon. The planting was made in 1926

on a one-acre tract of Mr. Moffatt DuPre about 200 feet east of Highway No. 1 close to the Pontiac CCC Camp. Additional plantings were made around this one-acre block, but measurements were confined to the original planting. Unfortunately, very little care was taken of the original plantation in its early life, and consequently many trees were stolen for Christmas trees while others were damaged by cattle. Additional damage was done by two severe ice storms which played havoc by breaking off the tops of a number of trees and bending others over. Consequently, only 281 trees of the original stand of approximately 1200, which were planted at a 6 x 8 spacing on the one-acre tract, remained in 1942.

Nevertheless, some interesting measurements, which are shown below, were made at the end of the growing season in 1940 and again at the start of the growing season in April, 1942 (one growing season elapsed between measurements):

	1940	1942
Number of trees	287	281
Average D.B.H.	7.93"	8.30"
Number trees 6" and larger	270	268
Largest D.B.H.	15.60"	15.90"
Volume 6" D.B.H. to 4" top rough wood	17.8 cords	21.3 cords

These measurements show a remarkable rate of growth, averaging one and one-third cords per acre per year for the sixteen growing seasons on the basis of marketable wood only. Of even greater significance, however, is the fact that the figures demonstrate the importance of knowing the proper time to cut trees in order to obtain the maximum yield. Using the measurements made on the plot as an example, it is clearly shown that had the stand been cut at the time the measurements were made in 1940 it would have been cut at a time when the next growing season would have given the owner a growth of approximately three cords per acre. Nevertheless, many landowners cut pulpwood and saw timber just at the very time when it is growing at its fastest rate.

The wisdom of planting trees to prevent soil erosion as an aid to arousing interest in forest protection for windbreaks and as a source of fuelwood has long been recognized. However, the aforementioned measurements demonstrate clearly that even on poor, sandy soil of the Sand Hill Region of South Carolina it is

possible to plant tree seedlings, to give them virtually no care except protection from fire, and in sixteen years to harvest 21.3 cords of material which is marketable for pulpwood from a single crop.

The measurements also show that in one year, namely between the fifteenth and sixteenth year, the acre of trees was producing wood at the rate of three cords per year. This conclusively shows that it is a mistake to cut rapidly growing trees when they are just reaching merchantable size. However, the planting also shows that during the past four years it would have been desirable to have cut and used trees which were diseased, poorly formed, crowded, or damaged by ice storms.

SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIES AND COUNTIES 1941-1942

County	Longleaf	Loblolly	Slash	Shortleaf	Bl. Loc.	Other	Totals
Abbeville	15,600	62,100	100	.....	100		77,900
Aiken	70,500	74,000	322,000	.....	1,000		467,500
Allendale	10,000	.....	119,000	.....	1,000		130,000
Anderson	3,500	484,750	41,000	.....	14,500	1000 y. p.	507,850
Bamberg	3,000	.....	135,000	.....	1,000	200 y. p.	139,200
Barnwell	41,500	.....	108,200	.....	.....		149,700
Beaufort	5,500	.....	87,000	.....	.....		92,500
Berkeley .....	.....	.....	27,000	.....	.....	2000 y. p.	29,000
Calhoun	1,000	30,000	26,500	.....	2,000		59,500
Charleston	11,500	.....	116,750	.....	4,000	500 y. p.	132,750
Cherokee	10,000	82,050	.....	.....	3,000		95,050
Chester	2,300	471,100	8,500	.....	.....		481,900
Chesterfield	81,000	12,000	204,000	.....	.....		297,000
Clarendon	6,200	200	61,700	.....	200		68,300
Colleton	52,500	1,000	287,750	.....	.....	( 400 spruce 500 b. w.	342,150
Darlington	38,000	23,000	60,000	.....	3,000		124,000
Dillon	7,250	750	32,000	.....	.....		40,000
Dorchester	7,000	2,000	33,750	.....	.....	500 y. p.	43,250
Edgefield	2,000	110,700	3,750	.....	.....	3000 oak	119,450
Fairfield	13,000	101,500	1,000	.....	3,000		118,500
Florence	9,150	150	28,150	.....	10,500		47,950
Georgetown	5,000	.....	19,000	.....	.....		24,000
Greenville	5,025	85,025	5,950	.....	1,250		97,250
Greenwood	60,000	211,200	12,000	.....	1,000		284,200
Hampton	11,000	.....	114,000	.....	.....		125,000
Horry	4,500	.....	37,400	.....	.....	500 b. w.	42,400
Jasper .....	.....	.....	53,000	.....	.....		53,000
Kershaw	99,000	812,500	136,000	78,500	.....		1,126,000
Lancaster	4,000	573,400	2,500	207,600	.....	7900 y. p.	795,400
Laurens	11,200	237,345	2,500	.....	500	300 b. w.	251,345
Lee	34,700	10,500	124,800	.....	1,000		171,000
Lexington	35,000	.....	144,600	.....	.....		179,600
Marion	14,500	.....	129,500	.....	.....		144,000
Marlboro	3,300	3,000	25,300	.....	10,000		41,600
McCormick .....	.....	260,200	500	.....	.....		260,700
Newberry	500	474,300	.....	.....	.....		474,800
Oconee	1,000	229,850	.....	13,100	5,500		254,450
Orangeburg	16,000	4,000	45,000	.....	2,000		67,000
Pickens .....	.....	142,125	.....	.....	2,000	2000 y. p.	146,125
Richland	44,250	71,000	82,250	.....	14,000	(1000 r. cedar 12 spruce pine	212,512
Saluda .....	.....	41,600	.....	.....	.....		41,600
Spartanburg	39,400	151,200	8,350	.....	3,100	(250 cedar 50 b. w.	207,350
Sumter	28,450	.....	127,350	.....	500	1000 b. w.	157,300
Union	100	1,067,405	.....	.....	.....		1,067,505
Williamsburg .....	.....	.....	35,500	.....	.....		35,500
York .....	.....	298,950	6,000	71,000	.....		375,950
Totals (S. C.) ...	807,425	6,128,900	2,777,750	375,200	89,150	21,112 15,000 white cedar	10,199,537
Other plantings	500	.....	60,000	.....	.....		75,500
Grand Total	807,925	6,128,900	2,837,750	375,200	89,150	36,112	10,275,037

SEED COLLECTION

Seed for the State Forest nurseries was largely obtained through the Civilian Conservation Corps. Collections were made by the various camps, the work of which was given over-all supervision by the District Foresters. It was necessary to make purchases of clean seed for those species on which cone crop failures occurred in South Carolina.

During the year 2,898 bushels of pine cones were collected and 483 pounds of hardwood seed were also collected. When all of the material was dried, the seed was extracted and stored, or prepared for storage, at the Sumter Nursery. The pine seed was placed in cold storage to reduce loss of germination. Table 14 in the appendix shows the seed by species that were handled by the State Forest Service during the past fiscal year.

COOPERATING AGENCIES

Clemson College Extension Service

During the year the State Forest Service and the Clemson College Extension Service in accordance with the agreement between the two agencies that was entered into May 19, 1941, prepared and entered into a cooperative farm forestry plan for South Carolina. This plan was prepared for the purpose of setting forth in more detail the agreement between the Cooperative Extension Service of Clemson College and the S. C. State Commission of Forestry relating to the farm forestry problems of South Carolina, the recommendations as to what should be done towards solving those problems, the methods by which those solutions could be put into effect, and the division of responsibility and action concerned with accomplishing those things.

The personnel concerned with the carrying out of this program includes the Extension Forester, the Assistant Extension Forester, the County Agents and their Assistants, and the entire technical forestry personnel of the State Commission of Forestry.

Under this plan the Assistant Extension Forester is located in the office of the State Forester in Columbia. His duties are to help coordinate the work of the two State agencies, and to assist in supervising and directing the field activities as set forth in the work program.



Farmers Using Cut-off Saw for Fire Wood

Inasmuch as the main purpose of this program was to provide a unified farm forestry program for South Carolina, and since all concerned have been working together harmoniously, it appears from results so far that the program is advantageous not only to the people of the state but also to the two agencies concerned.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration continued their cooperation in supplying conservation materials to farmers. Forestry seedlings are included in the list of conservation materials; and, during the past year, many orders were received for planting stock covering a total of 1,526,650 seedlings that were planted under the AAA program.

The manner in which the trees were handled as conservation materials is as follows:

The AAA county offices took the orders for the trees, had them shipped to the cooperating farmers; and, when the agricultural conservation payment was made, the sum of \$1.80 per thousand was deducted from it to pay for the trees. During

1942 the allowance for planting seedlings under the AAA program was \$5.00 per acre. In addition to the regular soil building allowance computed for a farm, there was a special allowance of \$15.00, which could be earned only by the planting of forest trees. County AAA offices computed the acreage to be planted, the number of trees to be ordered, and the amount of conservation payments earned.

However, the AAA program should be broadened to enable a farmer to plant trees on a non-agricultural portion of his land and to receive conservation payments for such planting at a fair rate, regardless of any allowances earned by other agricultural conservation processes. Also, the planting should not be confined to fields, but should also be allowed on cut-over lands or woodlands in need of planting.

U. S. Forest Service

The U. S. Forest Service has been giving the state financial assistance under the Clarke-McNary Law and the Norris-Doxey Farm Forest Act in connection with the operation of the nursery and the forest tree planting program.

U. S. Soil Conservation Service

The U. S. Soil Conservation Service is jointly financing the Aiken County Farm Forestry Project with the State Forest Service, and is assisting both the State Forest Service and the Clemson College Extension Service in sponsoring this project.

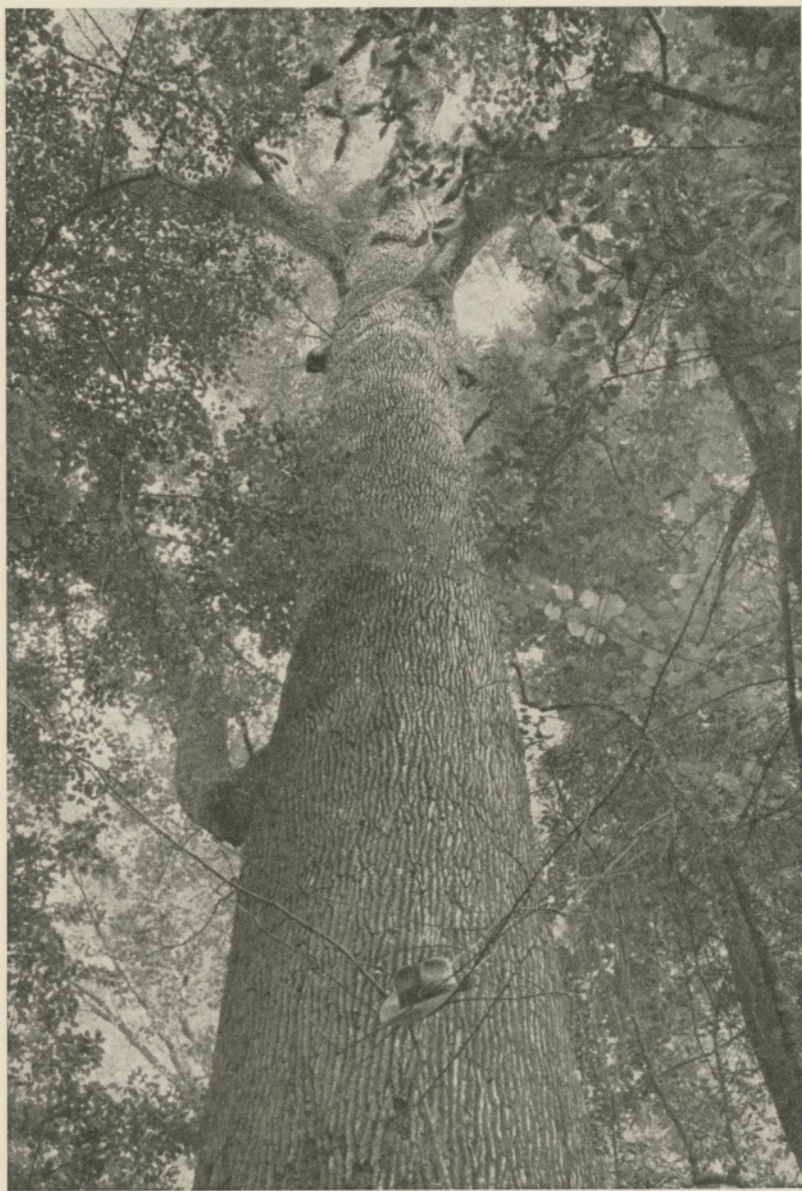
RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION

Research requires continuity of effort over a long period of time. Therefore, to be effective, it must be carried on by regular research agencies of which there are several upon which the State Commission of Forestry depends because it does not maintain a staff of research specialists. The Experiment Stations of the U. S. Forest Service, the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, and the Forest Products Laboratory, as well as the Clemson College Experiment Station and other research agencies are relied upon to furnish general research information and to work upon specific problems which may be of particular interest to people of South Carolina.

The State Forest Service is quite frequently called upon for services relating to agriculture, horticulture, and arboriculture. However, these inquiries are usually referred to county, state, federal, and private agencies which are concerned with such activities. In many cases where no reliable local service is available, recommendations are made regarding insects and disease of native forest trees which occur or are started in cities and towns. The State Forest Service gives assistance to the owners in the way of advice and suggestions.

Frequent investigations and inspections are made of pulpwood cuttings, saw log operations, pole, piling, and fuelwood cuttings in order to help the owners and operators to cut timber under accepted forestry practices so as to reduce the waste to a minimum. All the investigations and inspections are made with the knowledge and consent of the persons and agencies involved with a view to improving forest conditions in South Carolina.

PUBLIC RELATIONS



*Large Red Gum Found in Pee Dee Swamp. 83" DBH—52'
Clear Length—Estimated Gross Scale 9,000 Bd. Ft.*

PUBLIC RELATIONS

It has been repeatedly said by foresters and expert analysts, both in private life and in public offices, that forestry education of the people of the Nation will do more to solve our forestry problems than any other activity. And this applies not only to the Nation, but to South Carolina as well.

It is evident, if we wish to put our lands to work growing forest products, if we wish to have forest industries supplied with raw materials, and if we desire to attract industries that convert raw materials into finished products, that we must bring about a better appreciation of the values involved. We are rapidly reaching the stage where we can no longer afford to tolerate the acts of omission and commission that tend to prevent the attainment of the above goals. There must be a better understanding of forests and of the part they play in our lives.

To this end the South Carolina State Forest Service conducted the following activities:

FORESTRY QUIZ CONTESTS

The fourth year of forestry quiz contests in South Carolina was very successful among the school children of the state. The

contest was modified so as to include the popular "Take It And Leave It" feature, and was broadened so that persons in the audience, who answered questions correctly, received recognition and prizes.

Contests were held in twenty counties under protection, and also in Horry County; which, while not under protection, has been carrying on a forestry educational program under the direction of a technically trained county ranger for the past three years. Contests were held in 954 schools, and a total of 119,655 persons attended the contests. The counties in which these were held are listed below:

Aiken	Georgetown	Marion
Barnwell	Greenville	Marlboro
Chester	Horry	Orangeburg
Darlington	Kershaw	Pickens
Dillon	Lancaster	Richland
Fairfield	Lee	Spartanburg
Florence	Lexington	Sumter

The manner of conducting the forestry quiz contests was to start off by selecting school representatives, and then to hold county contests in which the county winners were decided. Then, each of the counties in the five forest districts competed for district honors. All district contests were held over the radio; and, after the winners were selected, they were entered in a state-wide contest. The state-wide contest was held over the radio; and the winners were presented with cash prizes, engraved medals donated by the American Forestry Association, subscriptions to "American Forests", and photographs of the group of winners. The winners are listed below:

Contestant	Address	Forest District
1. Elizabeth Smith	Richland County	Camden
2. Leverne Watford	Darlington County	Florence
3. Juanita Fraylick	Orangeburg County	Aiken
4. Lawrence D. Connor	Dorchester County	Walterboro

Various school, county, district, and state winners, as well as all other persons taking part, or listening to, the contests, were very enthusiastic about them. Educators, likewise, were highly in favor of this type of contest; because, in addition to dissem-



Winners of Forestry Quiz Contest

inating forestry information, the contests also trained pupils to stand before an audience, to think on their feet, to express themselves better, and also to encourage them to search or write for reference material.

In addition to the persons who actually attended the quiz contests at the schools and court houses, it is estimated that at least 500,000 persons heard the district and state contests conducted over the radio.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE FORESTRY PROJECTS

School forests, more than ever before, are serving as examples of good forestry practices in the planting and thinning of trees. They are serving not only schools but the immediate community and the counties in which they are located. They are rendering a service which is difficult to evaluate, but which results in better forestry being practiced by all those who are associated with them.

Many of the early plantings of pine trees on a school forest, or plantings made by vocational teachers and their pupils in the

vicinity of the schools, are now reaching pulpwood size. Heretofore, these planted trees were thought of only in terms of their potential value. Now, since these trees are from twelve to sixteen years of age, they have reached pulpwood size. Since this has happened they now have a present cash value that the owner, for the first time, realizes. He has added a capital asset to his property. Now, or within the next year or two, it will be advisable that some of these planted stands be thinned. In this manner the relationship between planted seedlings and a harvest crop is impressed upon the participants more fully than ever before. Their thinking no longer is based on the future possibilities alone, but is backed by the knowledge that plantations do produce forest products that are merchantable in a few years' time.

The State Supervisor and the teachers of the Vocational Education Division of the State Department of Education, as well as the district foresters and forest technicians of the State Forest Service, cooperated in the establishment and carrying on of the school forest projects. In many cases, projects in South Carolina were handicapped by the rapid turn-over of teachers due to the mobilization of man power for war measures. Likewise, shortage of tires and gasoline have also hampered the efforts of carrying on school forest activities. However, in spite of these handicaps, many projects were carried out in a very creditable manner.

The tabulation that follows gives the numerical data regarding the activity:

Schools having forestry projects	30
Pupils engaged in forestry course	601
Pupils having home forestry projects	261
Pupils completing home forestry projects	246*
Raising seedlings	92
Planting trees	81
Constructing fire breaks	55
Improvement cutting	50
Forestry tools	8
Number home forestry projects completed	286*

*(Difference caused by some students entering more than one project).

The schools that ranked first in the Up-Country and Low-Country sectors were awarded prizes of \$30.00 each, and those that ranked second were given \$20.00 each. Teachers who did the best work in connection with these forestry courses were awarded \$25.00 each. Students who ranked highest in conduct-



Painting Sign for Chester High School Demonstration Forest

ing their home projects are to be given prize trips through state parks, state forests, national forests, national parks, or wood-using industries:

First Place School

Up State
Camden High School,
Camden, S. C.

Low-Country
Berkeley High School,
Monck's Corner, S. C.

Second Place School

Chesnee High School,
Chesnee, S. C.

Walterboro High School,
Walterboro, S. C.

High Ranking Teacher

H. A. Small,
Camden High School

A. J. Smith,
Berkeley High School

High Ranking Student

Clyde Williams,
Chesnee High School

Judson Lane,
Latta High School,
R-1, Marion, S. C.

EXHIBITS

Forest protection, forest management, and state parks were publicized by constructing and erecting exhibits in cooperation with State Fair and various County Fair Associations. These exhibits were as follows:

Place Held—Type Exhibit	Estimated No. of Persons Viewing Exhibit
Anderson—Fire Prevention	50,000
Camden—Silviculture	15,000
Central—Fire Prevention	12,000
Charleston—Burned and Unburned—Reforestation	48,000
Chester (Colored)—Silviculture	11,000
Columbia State Fair—Forest Products	140,000
Columbia (Colored) Fair—Forest Products	25,000
Columbia (Social Workers)—Park Exhibit	500
Conway—Forestry Photo-Mural	27,000
Florence—District Silvicultural	35,000
Georgetown—District Silvicultural	9,000
Greenville—Fire Prevention	50,000
Kingstree—Forestry Photo-Mural	13,000
Lancaster—Silviculture	10,000
Loris—Forest Products of Horry County Doyle International Rule	10,000
Manning—District Silvicultural	11,000
Marion—Forestry Photo-Mural	16,000
Rock Hill—Silviculture	9,000
Spartanburg—Fire Prevention	35,000
Sumter—Silviculture	18,000
Walterboro—Burned and Unburned—School Forest	76,000
N. C. Forestry Association—Silviculture	250
Charleston Kiwanis—Silviculture	100
Total	620,750

No CCC assistance was available for this type of work, and NYA assistance was very limited due to the fact that it was engaged in war work. However, the South Carolina Defense Council contributed suggestions and aided in the procurement of materials for the exhibit held at the State Fair.

In addition to the above, the State Forest Service constructed the central portion of the forestry exhibit for the Clemson College "Better Farm Living" Train which made forty-five stops in South Carolina showing to a total of 73,993 people. The district foresters and technicians, together with the extension foresters, were in attendance at all showings of this exhibit.

Also, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, through its Industrial Forester, Mr. Charles Gillette of Norfolk, Virginia, cooperated with the U. S. Forest Service and the State Forest Services of the southeastern states in designing, constructing, and installing

forestry exhibits in a Seaboard train. This train was routed through all of the southeastern states and made eleven stops in South Carolina where 7,367 people viewed the exhibits. This three car train had exhibits in one car to show the value of forests to all of us in our every day lives. Another car contrasted a productive woodland with a woodland that was non-productive because of woods fires. The third car was fitted out so that continuous moving pictures were shown by our operator to all classes of people.

It is felt that the Seaboard Forestry Train, as well as the forestry exhibit on the Clemson train, assisted greatly in publicizing forestry in South Carolina.

MOVING PICTURES, LECTURES, AND RADIO

Garden Clubs, Federated Women's Clubs, Game Associations, Civic Clubs, 4-H Clubs, and Future Farmers, as well as educators and cooperative citizens helped arrange for, plan, and publicize free forestry moving picture shows. No new pictures were available for this year, although arrangements were made to secure new films for the coming year. Complete use was made of the present sound equipment, as well as of the silent projector, the small slide machine, and the delineascope. Attendance at the moving picture shows was as follows:

White Adults	3,862
Colored Adults	13,299
White Children	22,056
Colored Children	20,077
<hr/>	
Total	59,294

A change was made in the method of operating the traveling moving picture outfit in that the forest technician in each District was utilized to schedule the shows, to operate the project, and to conduct the shows. This was done usually in cooperation with the county ranger. This procedure has reduced the amount of travel and man days that were formerly required, and has reduced costs.

The number of moving pictures, and where they were shown are:

County	No. of Shows	County	No. of Shows
Abbeville	5	Greenville	12
Aiken	1	Hampton	11
Allendale	10	Horry	43
Barnwell	5	Jasper	4
Beaufort	14	Kershaw	11
Berkeley	10	Lancaster	11
Cherokee	2	Laurens	7
Chester	14	Lee	19
Chesterfield	2	Lexington	4
Clarendon	1	Marion	2
Colleton	9	Pickens	20
Dillon	2	Richland	37
Dorchester	3	Spartanburg	34
Fairfield	16	Sumter	20
Florence	16	Union	8
Georgetown	5		
Total			358

In addition to the shows herein listed, moving pictures were shown with our equipment and by our operator at all stops of the Seaboard Forestry Train in South Carolina.

Talks on forestry and state parks were made by the State Forester, Assistant State Forester, District Foresters, Technicians, Rangers, and Park Superintendents to civic clubs, schools, farm organizations, game associations, lumbermen, pulpwood operators, and land use groups. The number of listeners totaled 89,226 persons exclusive of radio audiences and members of the S. C. Forest Service.

The radio stations, both within South Carolina and in neighboring states, gave excellent cooperation. This was particularly the case in broadcasting forestry quiz contests. The district forester at Spartanburg, and the one at Walterboro to a lesser degree, made exceptionally good use of their local broadcasting facilities.

POSTERS AND PUBLICATIONS

A new supply of "Stop Woods Fires" posters, together with a smaller poster entitled "Report Woods Fires Here", were obtained for use in stores and at residences of employees and co-operators. Also, the Union Bag and Paper Corporation of Savannah, Georgia, donated enough high quality Kraft paper to enable the State Forest Service to have printed 100,000 school

bookcovers. Printed on these bookcovers was an appeal to let little trees grow into big ones, together with a message on fire prevention. These bookcovers were distributed in counties under protection inasmuch as these counties defrayed the cost of printing. In addition a small pamphlet pertaining to the purchase of forest tree seedlings as A.A.A. conservation material was published.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

District foresters and county rangers issued 599 written news releases to reporters, editors, and newspapers in their territories. The Columbia Office issued 54 news releases. The South Carolina Magazine and a number of out-of-state magazines carried articles and photographs relating to forestry and state parks, and thereby contributed substantially to the advancement of forestry in the state. In addition, personnel furnished information to reporters, editors, and newspapers which enabled them to write many additional news items on forestry and state parks.

Much progress in forestry can be attributed directly to the excellent support of the newspapers, publishers, editors, and news writers in South Carolina.



Forestry Demonstration Meeting at Summerville Experiment Station

REQUESTS FOR MATERIAL

A total of 109,133 pieces of literature was distributed by the State Forest Service during this year. Of this number 80,427 was distributed through the district foresters, rangers, and wardens. The Columbia Office distributed 22,578 pieces of literature within the state, and 6,128 pieces outside the state. Distribution was made to practically every town in South Carolina, to many parts of the United States, and to some foreign countries.

Requests for material were supplied from printed and mimeographed material of the State Forest Service, from printed material obtained from the U. S. Forest Service, and from material furnished by a few other agencies. All requests for material not relating to forestry and state parks were referred to the proper State or Federal agencies, or to private business.

CONSERVATION WEEK

The week of November 30-December 6 was proclaimed by Governor R. M. Jefferies as Conservation Week, inasmuch as the first Friday in December, which has been designated by Legislative Act as Arbor Day, fell within that period. Thereupon, the Garden Clubs of South Carolina, and the Federated Women's Clubs, sponsored that period as Conservation Week.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Richard L. Burnett, Chairman of the Department of Conservation of Natural Resources for both the Garden Clubs of South Carolina and the Federated Women's Clubs, and with the able assistance of other state and county leaders, intensive work was done in preparing programs and disseminating information for that week. Various members of the State Forest Service gladly cooperated with these organizations. The tabulation that follows indicates the amount of work that was done.

	No. Groups Participating	No. Individuals Participating	No. Combined Conservation Program	Game Conserva- tion Programs	Soil Conserva- tion Programs	Forest Conser- vation	State Park Programs	Press Releases	Slides and Mov- ing Pictures	Tree Planting Programs	Literature Dis- tributed	No. Forestry Programs	Posters Dis- tributed
High Schools	68	15,487	30	16	2	38	9	5	2	18	..	..	..
Grade Schools	160	11,723	50	23	6	93	13	..	1	43	50	12	30
Negro High Schools	52	10,366	33	37	1	50	4	1	1	25	..	..	50
Negro Graded Schools ...	198	14,630	162	131	..	174	..	..	..	78	..	..	..
Women's and Garden C. .	24	5,025	5	4	..	12	..	1	..	7	40	1	40
Men's Clubs	1	25	1	4	3	8	..	6	4	14	..	..	65
Children's Clubs	60	1,043	55	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
4-H Clubs	5	65	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Churches	16	1,341	16	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	30
Theatres	3	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radio Stations	6	..	1	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers' Meetings	7	272	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Farmers' Meetings	4	75	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayors	1	1,200	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
News Releases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	605	64,252	362	229	12	390	26	20	9	188	90	13	215

THIRD ANNUAL SCHOOL FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The Third Annual School for the Conservation of Natural Resources was held at Camp Juniper, Cheraw State Park, on July 14-19. Meals were served in the Camp dining hall, and the students were quartered in the cabins.

The method of conducting the school was changed so that only one talk of one hour and fifteen minutes was given in the forenoon and one of equal length in the afternoon. After each talk the groups were taken into the field to actually see how the state parks, summer camps, state forests, and wildlife areas were operated. Likewise, when a lecture and talk on flowers, birds, trees, wildlife, or astronomy was made, it was followed with actually examining or studying the things talked about. In addition, each student was requested to collect, mount and identify leaves and flowers, and was requested to make a plaster cast of one of them.

The School was pronounced an outstanding success, because the participants much preferred this type of school where a great part of the time was spent out-of-doors and where they were able to tie in the classroom work with the field work.

School Directors and Staff

Mrs. Richard L. Burnett, State Chairman of Conservation

S. C. Federated Women's Clubs

S. C. Garden Clubs

C. H. Schaeffer, Assistant State Forester, Columbia

Professor J. K. McCown, Camp Director

Roper Kirk, Waterfront Director

Allen Wise, Camp Doctor

Mrs. A. F. Spigner and Mrs. Richard L. Burnett, Hostesses

STATE AND COUNTY FORESTS



Selective Cutting on Sand Hills State Forest

STATE AND COUNTY FORESTS

The two State Forests operated by the Commission of Forestry have been successfully managed for the third year. These areas were purchased by the Federal Government, under the program of retiring submarginal farm lands, and were turned over to the Commission of Forestry under provisions of a ninety-five year lease. This lease provides that these areas be utilized for the protection of timber, game management, public shooting and fishing, and general recreation. This lease also provides that all expenditures for administration of these forests must be borne by the state, but that all income from the sale of forest products or from other sources revert to the state. It is felt that with reasonable care and attention these areas can be made self supporting within a comparatively short time.

The largest of these forests, the Sand Hills State Forest, is comprised of approximately 92,000 acres of land lying in Chesterfield and Darlington Counties astride U. S. Highway No. 1 from a point near McBee to the Cheraw State Park. On approximately half of this forest the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service operates a wildlife refuge for experimental purposes. However, the Commission of Forestry is responsible for all forestry activities on this area, and will also be responsible for handling

the harvesting of all forest products when the area becomes over stocked. The other half of the area is operated entirely by the Commission of Forestry. This will include a fish and wildlife program as well as forestry activities. The smaller area, that of the Poinsett State Forest, consists of approximately 29,000 acres of land lying in Sumter County between Wedgefield and Pine-wood. This forest is adjacent to the Wateree River Swamp and touches the Poinsett State Park on three sides. It, too, will have both forestry and wildlife activities.

Both of these State Forests have organized fire protection. The Poinsett State Forest, located in Sumter County, is naturally included in the protection activities of the County-wide protective association that has been formed in Sumter County. On the other hand, the Sand Hills State Forest, located mostly in Chesterfield County, which does not have county-wide protection, has an organization set up to function solely within the bounds of the State Forest.

Another activity that has been developed on these two State Forests is that of tree planting. Much of the area of both forests has been sadly neglected in the past and is not in a very productive condition. It will be necessary to plant thousands of acres of land on which there are at present not enough seed trees to insure restocking within any reasonable time.

Although most of the area of these forests is depleted of timber growth, there are many small local acres scattered throughout the forests on which there is a comparatively good stand of trees. Many of these are in need of thinning for either sawtimber or pulpwood. With proper management, it is felt that as time goes on many of these areas can be developed as productive units of the forest.

The sale of forest products from both State Forests during the past year amounted to better than \$33,000.00. Nearly \$23,000.00 of this amount was obtained from the Sand Hills State Forest where timber, pulpwood, and tar were the principal products sold. The Poinsett State Forest produced better than \$10,000.00 worth of timber products which consisted primarily of lumber and pulpwood. The lumber was cut and sawed on the forest by a sawmill owned and operated by the State.



Planted Longleaf Pines on the Sand Hills State Forest

AIKEN COUNTY FOREST LANDS PROJECT

The Aiken County Forest Lands Project was initiated in 1938 by the passage of an Act enabling Aiken County to take title to tax delinquent lands and to place them under the jurisdiction of the County Protective Association. This Association in turn places them under the State Forest Service for forest management. Since 1938 a total of 17,151 acres suitable for forest management has been turned over to the Association, and forestry practices are being applied on them by the State Forest Service. Of this amount 6,431 acres were turned over to the Association during the past year.

The need for action of this type was imperative, inasmuch as over 40,000 acres of land was tax delinquent, and because the amount was increasing yearly. This was largely due to the fact that owners retained a shadow of title, and because many of them retained full possession of the lands without paying any taxes on them.

The passage of the Aiken County Forest Law has been very effective. It enabled the County to serve notice on the former landowners that in the event the taxes were not paid the County would take possession. A great amount of land too poor or too

bady abused in the past to justify it remaining in private ownership has thus passed over to county ownership. However, this has not been the only benefit. Shortly after the law went into effect taxes were paid upon approximately 16,000 acres of land. The law thus encouraged payment of delinquent taxes.

The land incorporated into Aiken County Forests is under the direct supervision of a technically trained forester of long experience. Under a definite forestry program much of the land is recovering rapidly from the abuse of frequent woods fires, from indiscriminate and frequent cutting of fuelwood and saw timber, and from the general misuse by the former owners and general public.

Tracts that are smaller than fifty acres and that are not easily manageable from an administrative standpoint are turned back to the Forest Protective Association by the State Forest Service in order that they may be offered for sale. Tracts of any size that are suitable for forest management under this program are retained in county ownership. These tracts are posted, the lines and corners are maintained, fire breaks are constructed where necessary, the areas are protected from fire, and trees are planted where needed. Naturally, all these areas are placed under close observation in order to prevent and curb any unauthorized cutting, dumping, or other forms of trespass. At the present time there are 225 tracts making up the 17,151 acres, and in addition there are 25 lots that are unsuitable for forest administration. An old building and two small tracts of land, unsuitable for administration as forests, were sold during the year, and twelve tracts were rented for agricultural purposes.

During this year a competent contract surveyor surveyed eleven tracts totaling 1,210.52 acres. The total acreage that has now been surveyed, around which lines have been marked, and for which concrete corners have been erected, is 8,741.06. Plats of these surveys have been filed at the County Court House, in the office of the Director of the Aiken County Forest Lands, and in the office of the State Forest Service at Columbia. This survey work is also of value to neighboring landowners and to Aiken County inasmuch as the establishment of the concrete corners with suitable witnesses and the filing of the plats makes the location of properties in Aiken County much easier to find.



Loading Pulpwood at Patrick

The County Wardens inspect each tract twice monthly and make a report on their findings. In case of fires occurring on these lands, their reports contain data concerning acreage burned, damage, occurrence time, and cost of fire suppression. During this year only one fire occurred on these lands. It burned twelve acres and the total property damage was \$29.00. This is the smallest loss during the four years the project has been operating. The total loss for the four year period has been 326 acres, with a loss in value of \$828.00.

Fire breaks totaling 67.1 miles were maintained on eighteen tracts. All plowing was done with the State Forest Service heavy duty tractor and fire break plows. During the coming year an attempt will be made to contract some or all of this work with neighboring farmers. This attempt will be made due to the gasoline and tire shortage, and also because of the fact that these breaks are now in shape so that they can be maintained with light tractors and ordinary farm discs, or so that they can be plowed with animals using disc harrows or turning plows.

No CCC help was available for planting of trees; therefore, local labor was employed for this purpose. During this year

five tracts were planted using 25,000 longleaf pines, 65,000 loblolly pines, and 175,000 slash pines. The acreage planted was 290 acres, thereby bringing the total acreage planted to 1,653.5 acres and the total number of trees to 1,606,175. All trees used were obtained from the State Forest Service nurseries. This planting season was excellent due to the moisture condition of the ground and to the frequency of rains which lasted until the seedlings had an opportunity to become well established. Shortage of funds for planting labor prevented the planting of additional trees. However, there are many thousands of acres of these lands which should be planted.

Trespass on these lands has been very low, and it was only necessary to turn two cases over to the Project Attorney for handling. Many citizens cooperated wholeheartedly in preventing or reporting trespass which might work adversely against these lands. As a general thing, the people recognize that these lands comprise a county forest, and that they are being handled for the benefit of the county as a whole.

Owing to the run down condition of virtually all of these lands, no sales of timber have been made. However, two tracts were marked for cutting and offered as saw timber, but the quality and amount was so small that no sales were made. It is planned to again offer the marked timber on these two tracts, as well as the marked timber on another tract, for pulpwood cutting. All marking is guided by strict silvicultural principles.

The surveying of these lands, the erection of land corners, the posting of the boundaries, the plowing of fire breaks, together with the fire protection they have received, the thousands of trees which have been planted, and the demolition of tumble-down and poor structures have benefited the appearance of the lands tremendously. These activities have also increased the productive capacity, and have made it easier for other land-owners in Aiken County to protect and manage their own lands. This Project is just starting to show the wisdom of the farsighted citizens of Aiken County and of the Delegation in enacting the necessary legislation. It is hoped that the continued intelligent management of these lands by the County Forest Protective Association, the Director of the Project, and the State Forest Service will result in an outstanding community forest of which Aiken and Aiken County can well be proud.

STATE PARKS



Lighthouse at Hunting Island State Park

STATE PARKS

The fiscal year 1941-42 is the ninth year of the existence of the South Carolina State Park System and the sixth full year in which the Parks have been open for use by the public. Sixteen of the seventeen State Parks had reached a stage of development that enabled them to be operated for the benefit of the public although the use of Hunting Island and Greenwood State Parks was confined to picnicking, boating, and fishing.

The total attendance in the Parks passed the million mark for the first time with a total of 1,053,057 or an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year. The number of picnickers increased from 193,484 to 214,319, an increase of 11 per cent; and the number of swimmers increased from a total of 178,541 in 1940-41 to 231,319 in 1941-42, representing an increase of 30 per cent.

Of great significance was the large increase in the number of bathhouse users. In 1940-41, 67,087 people made use of the bathhouse as compared with 99,342 in 1941-42, or an increase of 48 per cent. Each year finds a greater number of people coming to the parks to enjoy them by more and more actual use. This increase in use is a direct result of the program sponsored

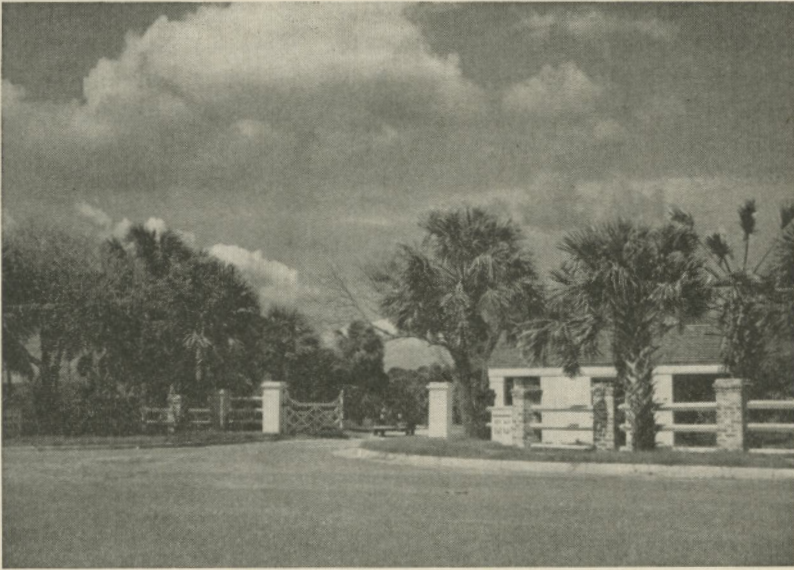
by the Division of State Parks to encourage more intelligent use year by year.

The State Park vacation cabins were again used almost to capacity, and an increase was noted for the cabins at Cheraw and Poinsett. The cabins at the seashore and mountain parks have always been popular and the increasing use indicates that shortly the demand for these facilities will greatly exceed the cabins available.

The summer camps operated by the Division of State Parks showed gains in use over the previous year. A total of 2,625 campers spent 20,506 days at the four camps in operation. The camps were operated a total of 206 days out of a possible 368 days that they were available during the season. One of these camps was operated during the entire summer of 1941 by the Work Projects Administration as a camp for underprivileged children. It furnished the personnel for operation and solicited funds for expenses. As was the case the previous year so many applications were received that an overflow camp was conducted the latter part of the season.

The Division of State Parks provided the meals and staff, including a camp manager, nurse, waterfront director, cooks and cook's helpers. The organization furnished their own staff and conducted their own program. However, close observation of the programs conducted by the organizations indicates that a true camping program is conducted by very few groups and that the full benefit of the facilities is therefore not received. In the future it is planned to operate the camps with a full State staff including personnel to conduct at least part of the program thus increasing the benefits derived therefrom.

The Division was enabled by a \$6,000 appropriation from the General Assembly to partially restore the damages caused by the serious storm of August 11, 1940 at Edisto Beach State Park. The two remaining cabins, entrance gate and shelter and all service facilities were restored; the picnic shelter, rest shelter, toilets, fireplaces, picnic tables, and bulkhead on the beach were rebuilt. This work was done under contract. Much clean up work remains to be done but a usable unit has been restored. The damage at Hunting Island State Park was repaired by the Civilian Conservation Corps.



Edisto Beach State Park Restored

While the new facilities put into operation during the year decreased, a new State Park came into being on the shores of the Santee Reservoir of the South Carolina Public Service Authority's Santee-Cooper Project and will be known as Santee State Park.

The following table shows a list of the State Parks with their acreage, location, date of establishment, and the date of opening:

State Parks

Park Name	Acreage	County	Date Estab.	Date Opened
1. Aiken	867	Aiken	July, 1934	Aug., 1936
2. Barnwell	252	Barnwell	July, 1937	Aug., 1939
3. Cheraw	7,562	Chesterfield	Mar., 1934	July, 1939
4. Chester	523	Chester	May, 1935	July, 1939
5. Edisto Beach	1,255	Charleston	Feb., 1935	June, 1937
6. Givhans Ferry	1,235	Dorchester and Colleton	Oct., 1934	June, 1937
7. Greenwood	1,114	Greenwood	Apr., 1938	.....
8. Hunting Island	5,000	Beaufort	July, 1938	.....
9. Kings Mountain	6,166	York and Cherokee	Nov., 1934	June, 1940
10. Lee	2,839	Lee	June, 1935	June, 1941
11. Myrtle Beach	320	Horry	Aug., 1934	July, 1936
12. Oconee	1,165	Oconee	July, 1935	June, 1937
13. Paris Mountain	1,275	Greenville	Apr., 1935	June, 1937
14. Poinsett	1,000	Sumter	Aug., 1934	Aug., 1936
15. Sesqui-Centennial	1,500	Richland	Aug., 1937	June, 1940
16. Table Rock	2,860	Pickens	May, 1935	June, 1940
17. Santee	2,364	Orangeburg	Jan. 15, 1942	.....
Total	37,117			

Note: Date of establishments is the date first land was acquired and does not designate start of development work.

In 1942 the General Assembly authorized the purchase of additional land for the Santee Park and steps are being taken in cooperation with Orangeburg County to acquire an interesting and well protected area. Most of the lands have been acquired and some development work has been accomplished, such as marking the boundary with concrete markers and building a coffer dam at the recreational lake site.

While no future parks are planned some of the State Park areas need additional lands to protect them from commercial encroachment, siltation of park waters from erosion taking place on land not in state ownership, etc., and it is recommended that a sinking fund be set up to make the necessary purchases as the land becomes available.

In addition to the State Parks there are now five Wayside Parks, Aiken Wayside having been turned over to the Division of State Parks in June 1942. These Waysides provide picnicking and rest facilities along the well traveled highways.

The following table shows the Wayside Parks, their acreage, and highway and county location:

Wayside Parks

Name	Acreage	Highway	County
Aiken	35	U. S. N. 1	Aiken
Colleton	35	U. S. No. 15	Colleton
Greenville	63	U. S. No. 276	Greenville
Greenwood	30	U. S. N. 178	Greenwood
Kershaw	31	U. S. No. 1	Kershaw

Georgetown Wayside Park, which was under development and was to be turned over to the Division of State Parks for operation and maintenance during the 1941-42 fiscal year, falls partly in an area which has been taken over by the Federal Government for military purposes. Therefore, it will be of no value as a Wayside Park until after the war.

All the land comprising the State Park System is owned by the state with the exception of the Waysides, Kings Mountain State Park, and part of Cheraw State Park which are owned by the Government and leased to the state. Congress has recently passed a bill empowering the Department of Interior to deed these lands to any state demonstrating that it is capable

of maintaining and operating the areas and it is mutually understood that this is so in South Carolina.

The State Park System has a total estimated valuation of \$4,094,000.00, broken down as follows:

State owned land	\$584,000.00	
Improvements on state owned land ..	2,140,000.00	
		<hr/>
		\$2,724,000.00
Government owned land leased to the state	\$325,000.00	
Improvements on government land	1,045,000.00	
		<hr/>
		1,370,000.00
		<hr/>
Total	\$4,094,000.00	

DEVELOPMENT AND FEDERAL COOPERATION

During the year the five National Park Service and two U. S. Forest Service camps working on the Parks through the Civilian Conservation Corps and the ERA projects at Cheraw and Kings Mountain State Parks were discontinued, leaving a great quantity of unfinished work.

Some material has been left by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Emergency Relief Administration on the areas at Cheraw, Table Rock, Hunting Island, Barnwell, Greenwood, and Kings Mountain with the proviso that the Division of State Parks make arrangements to complete the projects in question. A Work Projects Administration project has completed part of the remaining work at Cheraw but no way has been found to complete the projects on the remaining areas. The agencies involved will not leave the material in our custody indefinitely and some means must be found to complete the jobs in question.

The following table shows CCC Camps which worked on State Parks and funds expended in the work for this Division. (See Table 15 in Appendix for accomplishments). The funds listed do not include the cost of pay, food, or clothing of the CCC enrollees nor salaries of Army personnel operating the camps.

CCC Camp Work on State Parks

State Park	Camp Number	Expenditures
Cheraw	NP—3	\$7,968.09
Greenwood	SP—11	17,121.38
Hunting Island	SP—10	15,660.99
Kings Mountain	NP—2	20,848.99
Table Rock	SP—5	8,365.77
Santee	.....	1,650.42
Sesqui-Centennial	P—19	7,878.06
		<hr/>
		\$69,493.70

Now that the only source for development work thus far provided has been cut off it is imperative that some plan for developing the parks be provided. The most serious situation in connection with the development work is the lack of funds to make the necessary surveys and do the planning. Without a doubt after the war there will be some form of work relief available to carry on development work in the parks. The Division of State Parks will be in better position to take advantage of this if the necessary funds are provided now to make the surveys and prepare the plans and estimates.

HUNTING ISLAND BEACH VILLAGE

The 1941-42 fiscal year also saw the culmination of preliminary plans to develop the Hunting Island Beach Village at Hunting Island State Park. Similar ventures have been successful throughout the country, especially the Tennessee Valley Authority's leasing of cottage sites on its properties surrounding the power developments of the Authority.

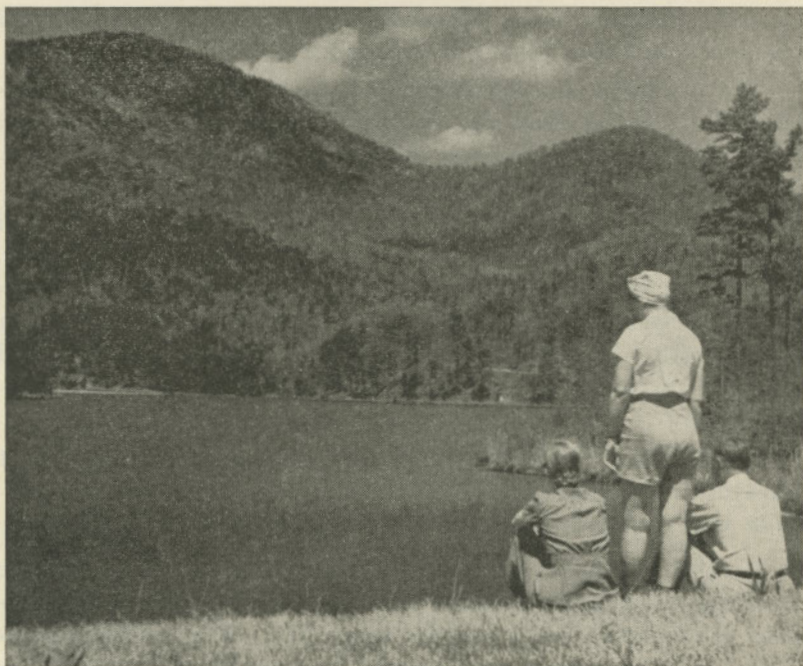
At Hunting Island State Park an area was selected which includes a beautiful ocean strand and an attractive dune area covered with luxuriant tropical vegetation. Surveys were made, general plans prepared, lots were staked out, and applications were received for leasing the lots on a twenty-year basis with renewal privileges. Preliminary plans for financing this self-liquidating project were made with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Sixty persons made deposits reserving the right to lease sixty out of the 206 lots available.

A contract was drawn and bids entertained to develop and construct a water system for the development. However, the low bid was considerably over the engineer's estimate and all bidders asked for priority certificates. In the light of these facts it was decided to hold the project in abeyance until after the war. Persons holding reservations for the lots were so notified.

However, the WPA has cleared the right-of-way for the approach road and may possibly complete grading this road, allowing access to the development by motor at all times.

PERSONNEL

The total staff of the Division of State Parks on June 30, 1942, excluding laborers, was twenty-one (21) permanent and thirty-six (36) summer employees. There were approximately twenty-four (24) helpers and laborers periodically employed. The summer personnel included concession managers, lifeguards, camp managers, camp nurses, cooks, cook's helpers, bathhouse



View at Table Rock State Park

and refreshment stand operators, and bath house attendants. The list of employees does not include any recreational directors, recreational assistants, or naturalists and the number of summer employees has been reduced by 128 from the 164 employed as of July 1, 1941. The main office staff has been reduced from six to four workers.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Park maintenance continues to be a major problem. With the removal of the CCC Camps from the Park areas the burden was doubled. During the year the State Highway Department took over the maintenance of park roads and has been doing an excellent job. In fact, our park roads are now in better shape than they ever have been.

Some of the buildings and facilities in the Parks have been in use for six to seven years and have had little maintenance work done on them since they were completed. It is now the State's responsibility to provide the necessary funds to adequately care for these improvements. (See list of completed facilities in Table 16 of the Appendix).

The buildings and facilities alone are worth over three million dollars and they are constantly used oftentimes beyond the limits for which they are designed. The people are demanding the use of the cabins, lodges, picnic shelters, toilets, bath-houses, fireplaces, picnic tables, pure water, and electricity and they expect to find these facilities clean and in good repair. Therefore, we must have funds to repaint buildings and equipment, to repair broken machinery, to replace screens, broken panes, rotted boards, surfaces worn thin from constant use, and to keep the water, sewage, and electric systems in good working order.

The necessity for all this maintenance is doubly important now in time of war because in operating our parks we have definite war responsibilities and objectives, as follows:

1. Our Parks are in great demand by the Army as bivouac and maneuver areas because we have the basic sanitary facilities so necessary for a healthy army life. The individual soldier needs the parks as a retreat from military surroundings while off duty.

2. Parks near military reservations have received very heavy use by soldiers in their hours off duty. The use by soldiers seeking good wholesome recreation has varied from 30 to 80 per cent of the total attendance in these areas.

3. We must be constantly in readiness to put into action a plan for housing evacuees in case of emergency. This plan has the sanction of the Governor and has been submitted to the State Defense Council for action.

4. The activities carried on in State Parks, such as swimming instruction, life saving, hiking, camping, etc., have been proven necessary accomplishments, and are included in the training program for both the Army and the Navy.

5. We must provide attractive and restful Parks as a place where our people can recreate their minds, strengthen their bodies, and refresh their spirit so as to be better able to face the demands of the war effort.

WAR TIME OPERATION

June 1942 saw South Carolina State Parks operating on a strict war basis with economy and service as the watchword. Bathhouses were in operation at Barnwell, Cheraw, Poinsett, Oconee, Sesqui-Centennial, and Table Rock because the counties and cities involved agreed to underwrite the operation. No funds were appropriated by the General Assembly for this purpose. These bathhouses are still open and reports indicate that they will remain open during the remainder of the summer season.

Two group camps were in operation and, in spite of transportation difficulties caused by the war, all records for the use of these camps may be broken during the season.

All coastal parks are closed at night. Cabins are available at Cheraw, Givhans Ferry, Poinsett, Oconee, and Table Rock and reservations already received indicate that by August most of the cabins will be reserved until September.

All Parks except Myrtle Beach and Santee are open for picnics and other land sports. No recreation program is being carried on this summer.

PARK USE

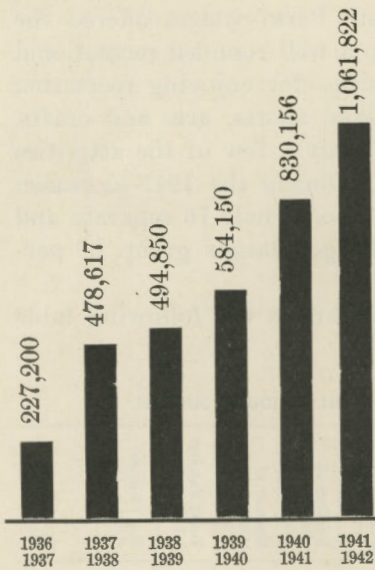
For the six years of operation of the South Carolina State Park System there have been 3,489,769 visitors to the State Parks, 709,147 picnickers, and 734,702 swimmers.

The South Carolina State Park System was used more extensively during the year 1941-42 than ever before. Six years ago people came to the State Parks only to swim and to picnic. Gradually the use has expanded until during the 1941-42 season they came not only to swim but to learn how to swim; not only to picnic but to take part in athletics of a varied nature such as soft ball, horse shoes, shuffle board, clock golf, volley ball, badminton, archery, tether ball, and many other active games. Folk dancing, nature study, arts and crafts, social games, family reunions, and many other activities have made a tremendous use of the park areas never before experienced, and the State Parks are fast becoming a mecca around which the year round activities of South Carolina revolve.

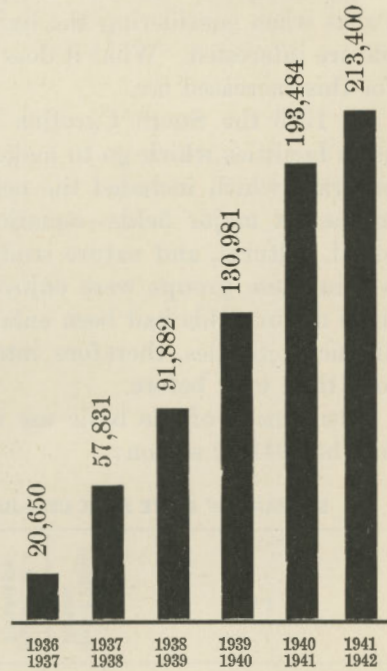
Events of the month of June 1942 indicate that while we may expect fewer visitors during the war the use will increase. Many of our bathhouses are taxed to the limit. Cabin reservations indicate that 500 applications will have to be rejected and that all cabins will be rented for the month of August at Cheraw, Poinsett, Oconee, and Table Rock State Parks.

The following charts show the increased use over a six-year period:

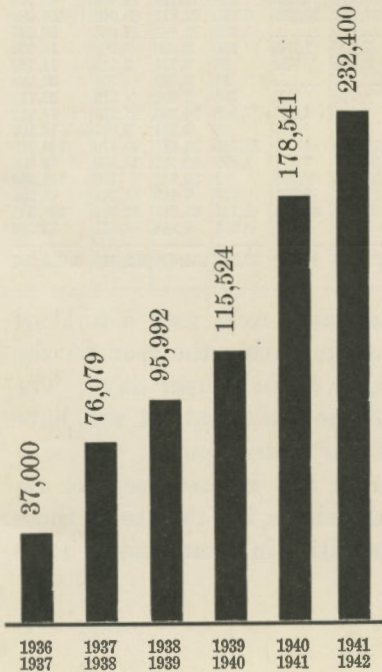
Total Number of Park Visitors



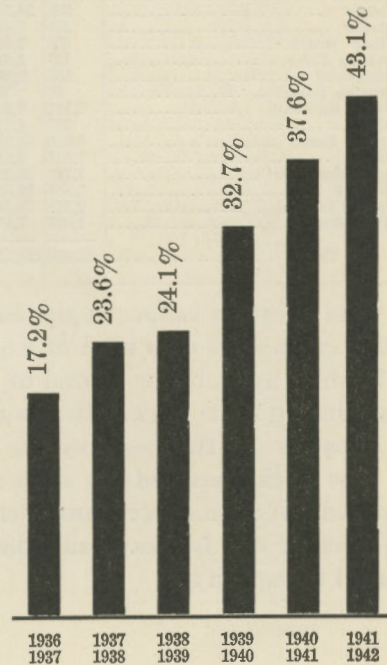
Number of Picnickers



Number of Swimmers



Percentage of Swimmers Who Used Bathhouse



The above charts show a steady increase in the use of the Parks when considering the basic activities in which most people are interested. What it does not show is the principal reason for this increased use.

In 1936 the South Carolina State Park System offered the basic facilities which go to make up a well rounded recreational program which included the necessities for enjoying recreation in the six major fields—aquatics, land sports, arts and crafts, social, cultural, and nature study. Only a few of the activities within these groups were enjoyed. During the 1941-42 season these major fields had been enlarged to include 76 separate and distinct activities, therefore interesting a larger group of persons than ever before.

A summary of the basic use is shown on the following table for the 1941-42 season:

SUMMARY OF STATE PARK USE—JULY 1, 1941 THROUGH JUNE 31, 1942

PARK	No. of Picnic Parties	Number of Picnickers	Number of Swimmers	Number of Bath-house Users	Number of Out-of-State Cars	Total Number of Cars	No. Visitors Under 18	Total Number of Visitors
Aiken	442	7,155	5,025	1,262	602	4,602	8,546	18,498
Barnwell	558	13,136	10,977	1,533	278	12,221	14,494	43,708
Cheraw	963	14,513	44,886	20,119	6,615	32,811	69,040	156,086
Chester	378	7,414	.....	.....	1,010	18,481	14,654	50,535
Edisto Beach	600	3,000	7,000	1,500	350	3,000	5,000	18,000
Givhans Ferry	121	3,618	3,401	714	56	3,721	3,715	14,775
Greenwood	555	9,865	.....	.....	31	8,762	704	30,980
Hunting Island	80	362	1,170	832	385	7,692	316	35,713
Kings Mountain	1,161	9,264	7,314	4,334	7,560	14,386	27,884	60,812
Lee	225	4,510	4,242	587	53	5,504	2,087	18,306
Myrtle Beach	6,058	54,264	15,219	4,559	15,222	34,689	49,479	134,279
Oconee	1,547	9,864	20,022	7,577	1,929	20,537	30,456	82,308
Paris Mountain	1,325	38,255	33,507	8,726	2	34,832	186	147,050
Poinsett	1,344	14,551	10,875	4,363	973	8,410	14,284	41,168
Sesqui-Centennial	2,314	16,745	60,542	35,178	1,741	35,915	32,505	168,551
Table Rock	1,007	7,803	7,886	5,058	559	8,844	8,561	32,288
Totals	18,600	214,319	231,566	96,342	37,360	254,408	281,911	1,053,057

The vacation cabins in the State Parks were used a total of 2795 cabin days or a total of 8.84 weeks during the year for the 57 cabins available or a total of 16,715 cabin camper days. The use during June 1942 indicates that the cabins inland will have a capacity use this year because of war restrictions.

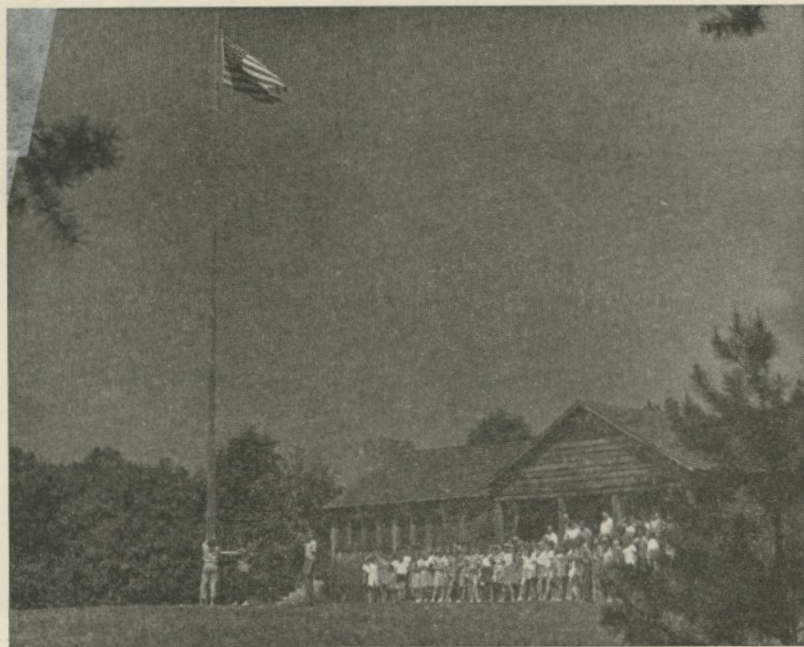
The parks received the most varied and intense use ever recorded. We can expect fewer actual visitors, but the use by those who come will be heavy and the facilities in most cases will be taxed to capacity.

SUMMER PROGRAM

The summer program work reached a peak in activity and effectiveness during July and August 1941. Full personnel capable of carrying out any phase of a well balanced recreational program were employed. Meets and tournaments for archery, casting, horse shoes, ping-pong, swimming, and tennis were held. Swimming, lifesaving, and first aid instruction were offered. Picnics, barbecues, family reunions, square dances, camp-fire programs, open house programs, community sings, field days, and rallies were conducted. Classes were held in photography, arts and crafts, folk dancing and nature study. Games of many types were available for incidental use. The park visitor became a user in fact because a great variety of activity was offered making something available for all ages and temperaments.

DAY CAMP PROGRAM

During the summer of 1941, 3,081 children enjoyed a morning day camp program on twelve State Parks. These children



Flag Raising at Kings Mountain State Park

came by bus from thirty-one different communities in the state and spent 39,655 activity days in a program which included land sports, aquatics, social recreation, arts and crafts, cultural recreation, and nature study.

As a continuation of the education and training of children this day camp program can be vital to the war effort because it includes the essentials necessary to physically, mentally and spiritually equip our children whether they become soldiers or sailors, workers in essential industry, or members of the home community struggling with the task of keeping the nation together.

That the children need this type of training now more than ever cannot be denied and many leaders in education and recreation are pointing out how vital it is for our own well being. It cannot be carried on without public funds because it really amounts to a continuation of the training received in the public schools during the winter months; and, as such, it should not be denied to any child because of the cost. It is impossible to estimate the results for every dollar spent in this program because it is only measured in terms that are intangible like the complex nature of a bright, capable, and strong child.

USE CREATED BY THE WAR

Cooperation with the Federal Government in the prosecution of the war has been considerable. The Parks have been extensively used for bivouacs for soldiers on maneuvers and on recreational outings. Approximately 80 per cent of the use during May and June at Sesqui-Centennial State Park has been by soldiers as individuals. Several parks are in use by the Army for direct defense purposes.

In addition to this a plan for housing evacuees in time of emergency has been offered to the Governor and this plan shows that the South Carolina State Park system can handle over 3,000 persons in this manner without new construction. Much more land is available and many more people can be cared for at a relatively low cost.

British sailors, while awaiting repairs to their craft, have enjoyed the use of the group camps at Cheraw as a rest center.

FINANCES

The Division of State Parks received a regular appropriation of \$58,000.00 for the fiscal year. The total for general operating expenses was \$43,000.00 and \$15,000.00 was designated for the purchase of land for the Santee State Park. A special appropriation of \$6,000.00 was earmarked for the repair of the storm damage at Edisto Beach State Park.

In September 1941 it became apparent that the general operating expenses would be greater than the \$43,000.00 appropriated for this purpose because it became necessary to spend more than anticipated for qualified personnel, supplies, and materials. Sufficient funds were not available to satisfactorily maintain and protect the Parks for the remainder of the year. All expenses of the Division were immediately cut to the minimum in an effort to make the balance go as far as possible, and only the absolutely necessary expenses were allowed to continue. Other factors increased the burden on the limited financial resources such as the increased maintenance caused by the gradual discontinuance of the CCC Camps, the necessity for more maintenance and supervision out of state funds, and an accidental fire that caused \$400.00 worth of damage to the Superintendent's residence at Cheraw.

The General Assembly authorized a deficiency appropriation of \$14,468.00 and we closed the year with a balance of \$3,004.25 by exercising the strictest economy.

The land acquisition for Santee State Park proceeded during the year with the \$15,000.00 state appropriation and an appropriation of \$15,000.00 by the County of Orangeburg. Most of the acreage needed for the Park was acquired—2364 acres being purchased at a cost of \$34,361.55.

Receipts from all Parks for the past fiscal year, as compared with the three previous years, are shown in the following table:

RECEIPTS FROM ALL PARKS

Source	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Cabin Rentals	\$4,607.43	\$5,846.09	\$6,470.76	\$6,756.95
Electricity Charges	91.14	316.88	614.89	189.04
Breakage Fees	13.88	11.90	17.03	16.29
Refreshment Stands	3,847.08	8,664.11	13,065.49	21,016.96
Dressing Room Fees	2,664.20	4,531.28	6,959.53	10,985.77
Season Tickets	44.00	91.25	522.75	194.45
Bathing Suit Rentals	316.85	503.55	416.15	1,032.10
Boat Rentals	431.40	795.25	854.30	1,053.91
Vending Machines	196.35	277.95	544.19	557.50
Trailer Fees	196.90	149.25	153.00	77.00
Camping Fees	100.65	51.50	79.95	224.85
Dining Rooms	185.26	1,388.12	3,830.27	2,601.35
Miscellaneous	113.45	316.55	1,886.39	3,504.96
Summer Camp Canteens*	.....	.....	1,270.40	1,328.85
Summer Camp Extra Meals .....	.....	.....	162.62	166.51
Summer Camping Fees	4,509.50	5,287.25	11,621.35	12,576.84
	\$17,318.07	\$28,171.03	\$48,469.07	\$62,283.33

*Receipts under this item were shown in the item for Refreshment Stands during the preceding two years.

A certain basic expense must be met by state appropriation. Funds must be available to operate the facilities such as bath-houses, refreshment stands, tea rooms, and lodges. Funds must also be available to keep the program going, thus providing activity on the Parks. If all the facilities are closed, people cannot be expected to use them; and, if there is no activity going on, the public will lose interest. The result of all this will be reduced use, reduced revenues, and a general decadence of the park idea.

Revenues will decline from now on in direct proportion to the curtailment of state appropriations, because no more aid can be expected from the Federal government for the duration. The whole burden of construction, maintenance, and operation now rests with the state, and the public will still demand clean, wholesome, and usable facilities.

COLORED AREAS

The colored area at Greenwood State Park and the Mill Creek Group Camp on the Poinsett State Forest had a limited use during the past year. More use can be expected when funds are available to complete the proposed facilities.

Some progress was made on the dining hall at the Mill Creek Group Camp but curtailment due to the war has handicapped all development.

Funds are needed to finish development, to equip, and to operate the four areas that have been set aside for colored use.

STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

Preliminary development plans were partially completed for the General Sumter Burial Grounds at Stateburg, S. C. Plans for this historical area should be fully complete and ready for post war work.

Much preliminary work has been accomplished on plans for acquiring the Eutaw Springs Historical Monument. Early investigation brought to light the fact that the National Park Service was considering the area as a National Monument. After due consideration the Park Service decided that instead of being of National importance historically it was of great importance to the history of the State of South Carolina. Steps are being taken to acquire and to protect the area.

Each succeeding year brings to light other areas of historical significance in South Carolina. The existence of many areas of such nature are brought to our attention each succeeding year. Much of the historical material is being allowed to rot and decay because of improper care and maintenance. Funds are not available to carry on this very important work which deals with the record of the past history of South Carolina.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There are some things that must be done to maintain this Park System so that the citizens may realize the vital benefits. These are enumerated as follows:

1. Make adequate provision to protect the \$4,000,000.00 investment. By so doing the park structures will remain in good repair, planning for the future will continue, the park program will reach all who need it, and the parks will continue to be used by soldier and civilian alike.

2. Establish closer cooperation with existing agencies such as schools and colleges. These and other groups might well use the Parks as outdoor class rooms by bringing the children and older students to the Parks during the school year, and by encouraging them to take part in the summer program.

3. Advertise the Parks and the program so that full use is obtained both from tourists and citizens within the State. Recreation in normal times is recognized as one of the three leading industries in America. South Carolina should take steps to place itself in line for this substantial return because this State has the climate, the scenery, and the parks and recreational areas necessary to realize much in increased wealth and prosperity.

APPENDIX



APPENDIX

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TABLE 1—S. C. NATIONAL FOREST AREAS UNDER PROTECTION

Sumter National Forest

	Acres	Acres
Enoree Division:		
Chester County	11,118	
Fairfield County	12,147	
Laurens County	20,071	
Newberry County	53,596	
Union County	52,677	
	<hr/>	
Total Enoree Division	149,609	
Long Cane Division:		
Abbeville County	19,919	
Edgefield County	27,446	
Greenwood County	10,387	
McCormick County	47,468	
Saluda County	4,244	
	<hr/>	
Total Long Cane Division	109,464	
General Pickens Division:		
Oconee	54,431	
	<hr/>	
Total General Pickens Division	54,431	
Total Sumter National Forest		313,504
Francis Marion National Forest		
Berkeley County	186,290	
Charleston County	58,590	
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Total Francis Marion National Forest		244,880
	<hr/>	
Total S. C. National Forests		558,384

TABLE 2—PROTECTION PERSONNEL, FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

	Rangers	Wardens	Towermen	Members, Re- tainer Crews	Members, Warden Crews	Members, Tower Crews	Members, Organ- ized Volunteer Crews	Total	Other Volunteers	Total
Aiken County	1	4	5	54	17	4	321	406	1,027	1,433
Barnwell County	1	2	3	60	14	3	66	149	439	588
Charleston County	1	4	3	78	14	9	28	137	221	358
Chester County	1	3	1	45	5	15	34	104	258	362
Colleton County	1	4	5	42	11	8	81	152	450	602
Darlington County	1	2	3	30	13	19	....	68	827	895
Dillon County	1	2	2	15	6	1	....	27	817	844
*Dorchester County ...	1	2	3	48	11	30	34	129	237	366
Fairfield County	1	3	3	48	9	4	92	160	570	730
Florence County	1	4	4	45	20	30	48	152	1,505	1,657
Georgetown County	1	3	4	1	10	14	91	124	500	624
Greenville County	1	2	4	72	2	1	....	82	377	459
Kershaw County	1	3	5	63	13	29	19	133	641	774
Lancaster County	1	3	2	54	7	20	145	232	410	642
Lee County	1	2	2	48	18	13	48	132	359	491
Lexington County	1	3	1	81	14	3	....	103	1,077	1,180
Marion County	1	3	3	8	1	5	....	21	917	938
Marlboro County	1	2	....	45	16	9	20	93	739	832
Orangeburg County ...	1	5	2	90	28	5	79	208	435	643
Pickens County	1	2	1	48	3	4	....	59	144	203
Richland County	1	5	4	90	11	38	23	172	919	1,091
Spartanburg County ...	1	2	....	60	8	7	7	85	128	213
**Sumter County	1	4	3	83	12	26	103	231	662	893
Estill Association	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	21	23
Hardeeville Asso.	1	....	1	18	....	....	....	20	20	40
***Jasper Association ..	1	....	1	15	....	....	....	17	35	52
****Meade-Wampee A. ...	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
6 Detection Units .....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	....	6
Sand Hill State Forest ..	....	....	3	10	10	....	....	23	....	23
Horry Co. Ed. Proj. ...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Totals	28	69	74	1,251	273	297	1,239	3,231	13,735	16,966

*Includes Summerville Tower owned and operated by West Va. Pulp and Paper Co.

**Includes personnel employed on Poinsett State Forest.

***Towerman also acted as ranger.

****Meade-Wampee Asso. not in operation last 4 mos. of fiscal year.

TABLE 3—N. Y. A. ASSISTANTS

County Ranger's Offices	No.	Total Days
	Employed	Worked
Charleston County	4	168
Chester County	2	39
Dillon County	4	222
Dorchester County	2	35
Fairfield County	2	50
Georgetown County	1	35
Greenville County	2	130
Kershaw County	2	60
Lancaster County	2	80
Lee County	7	210
Marion County	3	100
Marlboro County	3	105
Orangeburg County	2	168
Pickens County	2	68
Richland County	1	10
Spartanburg County	4	144
Sumter County	1	55
<hr/> Total		<hr/> 1,759

TABLE 4—EDUCATIONAL WORK—PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS—FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

	Rangers and Wardens											Towermen	
	Visits to Sawmills	Brush Burning Inspections	Notices Posted	Literature Distributed	People Interviewed	Talks at Schools	Forestry Picture Shows	News Releases	Educational Contests	Fire Law Prosecutions	Fire Law Convictions	Number of Visitors	Literature Distributed
Aiken County	38	279	88	189	1,319	35	....	....	6	1	1	1,299	.....
Barnwell County	55	179	52	435	813	42	5	15	65	2	2	1,430	.....
Charleston County	75	168	959	3,669	2,477	32	1	25	41	6	3	152	.....
Chester County	81	41	266	441	2,537	174	13	25	38	20	19	1,687	196
Colleton County	123	242	330	985	2,011	39	9	12	29	6	5	1,195	.....
Darlington County	8	81	547	2,496	1,637	24	....	3	25	15	14	2,047	.....
Dillon County	65	205	642	705	1,278	80	....	15	39	24	24	464	1,593
Dorchester County	70	388	490	118	956	72	3	12	20	4	3	309	.....
Fairfield County	28	72	20	2,513	1,007	100	16	12	39	23	23	1,082	89
Florence County	19	354	386	1,012	1,455	90	16	10	92	10	10	447	.....
Georgetown County	3	29	616	2,032	592	32	5	10	9	13	13	931	.....
*Greenville County	39	167	562	1,287	796	60	11	40	34	7	7	5,538	.....
Kershaw County	19	99	56	246	793	91	11	5	34	12	12	683	.....
Lancaster County	10	77	169	169	7,760	111	11	42	36	20	20	2,153	.....
Lee County	12	3	123	1,081	940	76	20	20	18	28	28	2,902	44
Lexington County	35	85	677	1,691	2,761	66	....	18	44	25	25	105	.....
Marion County	4	73	127	27	605	59	2	12	39	21	21	826	2
Marlboro County	19	312	408	2,271	3,121	72	....	20	52	15	15	.....	.....
Orangeburg County	8	220	831	1,027	378	127	....	12	77	21	19	657	.....
Pickens County	24	263	669	586	1,949	159	20	35	28	5	5	640	.....
Richland County	10	199	147	957	3,155	80	37	15	22	12	12	7,145	3
Spartanburg County	85	218	836	6,970	2,171	187	34	19	43	7	7	.....	.....
Sumter County	107	550	380	1,211	1,211	155	20	29	39	15	15	2,042	1,075
Estill Association	27	....	90	....	252	....	5	....	....	2	2	32	.....
Hardeeville Association .....	....	13	....	....	319	....	....	....	....	....	....	190	.....
Jasper Association	3	4	20	102	69	3	4	....	....	....	....	166	26
6 Detection Units .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	894	.....
**Horry Educational Project .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	12	85	....	....	....	.....
Totals	967	4,058	9,406	32,779	36,569	1,966	286	418	954	314	305	35,016	3,027

*Includes educational work of the Caesar's Head Forest Protective Association.

**Meade-Wampee Association operated only eight months during the fiscal year. Educational work of this association is reported in with Horry County Educational Project.

TABLE 5—FIRE-BREAKS CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED WITH STATE OWNED EQUIPMENT 1941-42

County	Number Landowners Cooperating	Tractor Miles Plowed		Total Tractor Miles
		Maintenance	Construction	
Aiken	25	163.2	7.4	170.6
Beaufort	1	103.0	39.1	142.1
Chesterfield	3	140.1	....	140.1
Colleton	4	143.0	21.2	164.2
Darlington	6	28.7	17.0	45.7
Dillon	33	64.9	18.9	83.8
Dorchester	2	254.2	18.2	272.4
Florence	11	77.4	22.2	99.6
Georgetown	14	139.4	23.1	162.5
Hampton	1	88.0	....	88.0
Horry	5	45.8	....	45.8
Jasper	8	115.3	8.3	123.6
Marion	7	60.7	39.2	99.9
Marlboro	8	130.9	11.7	142.6
Sumter	2	47.2	....	47.2
Williamsburg	2	153.6	....	153.6
Totals	132	1,755.4	226.3	1,981.7

TABLE 6—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY MONTHS—JULY 1, 1941—JUNE 30, 1942
(Intensive Protection Areas Only)

Month	Number of Fires	Percent of Total Number	Area Burned (Acres)	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
July	15	.33	80.7	5.4
August	17	.37	157.2	9.2
September	88	1.93	1,381.8	15.7
October	242	5.32	3,270.1	13.5
November	477	10.48	15,087.8	31.6
December	312	6.85	4,326.7	13.9
January	680	14.94	13,884.4	20.4
February	412	9.06	6,102.2	14.8
March	927	20.36	20,834.5	22.5
April	1,108	24.34	50,942.7	46.0
May	229	5.03	4,893.6	21.4
June	45	.99	364.4	8.1
Total	4,552	100.0	121,326.1	26.7

TABLE 7—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY PROTECTION UNIT AND CAUSES—FISCAL YEAR 1941-1942

(Intensive Protection Areas Only)

	Lightning		Railroads		Campers		Smokers		Debris Burning		Incendiary		Lumbering		Miscellaneous		Unknown	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
Aiken County	2	95.0	11	457.0	5	205.0	91	4,786.4	37	1,123.5	15	685.3	9	99.4	19	515.6	..	....
Barnwell County	5	40.2	10	301.0	110	1,688.2	9	118.0	4	2.3	2	9.5	1	2.8	..	....
Charleston County	1	6.0	49	707.2	20	287.7	38	565.7	2	55.0	2	14.9	14	586.0
Chester County	8	35.3	7	6.7	27	102.7	26	194.9	3	3.5	1	5.0	7	23.0	..	....
Colleton County	1	27.0	4	45.1	42	511.9	46	534.5	119	1,570.0	..	....	3	11.5	13	114.0
Darlington County	9	102.6	9	197.5	80	1,688.4	67	938.2	10	59.7	2	1.9	2	1.5	26	612.1
Dillon County	21	65.1	7	652.4	58	381.5	64	1,144.2	44	1,524.5	7	21.7	5	59.1	..	....
Dorchester County	5	20.0	1	2.0	73	1,898.3	40	590.3	34	621.3	..	..	3	3.6	58	907.5
Fairfield County	31	88.9	7	100.5	52	645.5	33	499.2	26	1,499.9	7	77.6	9	214.3	..	....
Florence County	11	101.0	10	167.3	83	2,391.7	60	1,374.6	98	3,067.9	8	468.6	5	14.0	42	1,963.5
Georgetown County	18	462.4	2	4.2	24	762.6	18	1,342.0	86	3,824.5	2	4,050.0	9	502.1	2	1,849.2
Greenville County	3	6.0	3	31.4	38	235.0	33	818.0	53	206.9	1	1.0	22	98.7	..	....
Kershaw County	14	60.2	14	142.3	148	2,765.6	25	950.1	62	2,996.5	..	....	5	960.9	..	....
Lancaster County	3	11.6	27	214.2	43	363.3	31	663.1	8	181.5	..	....	8	272.4	..	....
Lee County	9	89.4	53	791.3	22	123.8	10	33.4	5	50.3	5	70.0	..	....
Lexington County	1	1.5	5	57.0	16	171.5	53	696.2	48	1,501.8	34	1,866.4	5	40.9	12	179.6	19	543.3
Marion County	22	495.3	8	243.3	52	450.7	56	1,198.4	61	1,337.5	2	2.0	14	224.8	39	7,027.2
Marlboro County	22	696.8	18	577.5	70	1,260.1	39	1,198.8	18	452.8	4	204.5	11	112.2	48	2,985.8
Orangeburg County	5	41.1	15	566.2	82	916.3	65	1,065.8	85	3,141.5	6	44.4	11	426.5	9	199.3
Pickens County	2	0.1	6	75.5	22	545.9	20	1,112.8	6	63.9	1	150.0	7	20.7	1	20.5
Richland County	1	1.1	50	635.2	10	227.1	212	2,689.3	36	610.0	41	541.5	5	3.8	10	82.0	..	....
Spartanburg County	13	34.6	6	23.9	50	199.7	54	203.2	1	0.9	1	1.5	19	356.1	10	29.5
Sumter County	1	28.0	6	68.7	7	84.9	70	776.9	45	1,068.5	24	314.3	2	104.0	5	58.8	2	24.0
Estill Association	5	115.0	4	217.1	1	1.0	..	..	1	15.0	..	....
Hardeeville Association	5	315.0	3	205.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Jasper Association	1	48.0	1	244.0	6	304.7	5	3.9	..	..	..	..	2	595.0
*Meade-Wampee Association	1	840.0	1	0.1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	758.2
Sand Hills St. Forest	2	8.7	27	235.1	66	1,261.6	15	10,705.1	23	727.8	1	4.0	1	..	..	....
Totals	5	124.6	267	3,514.9	231	5,258.0	1,660	29,190.4	922	30,093.5	909	25,294.2	74	5,395.1	196	4,240.1	288	18,215.3

*Meade-Wampee Association not in operation last 4 months of fiscal year.

TABLE 8.—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY PROTECTION UNIT AND CLASS—FISCAL YEAR 1941-42—(INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS ONLY)

	Class A Under 0—4 Ac.		Class B 5—10 Ac.		Class C 11—100 Ac.		Class D 101—500 Ac.		Class E Over 500 Ac.		Total Number	Percent of Total Number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Aiken County	9	2.22	97	3.59	71	5.68	10	6.10	2	6.90	189	4.15
Barnwell County	6	1.48	79	2.92	53	4.24	3	1.83	....	....	141	3.10
Charleston County	4	.99	79	2.92	39	3.12	4	2.44	....	....	126	2.77
Chester County	4	.99	65	2.40	10	.80	....	....	....	....	79	1.74
Colleton County	11	2.71	143	5.29	72	5.76	2	1.22	....	....	228	5.01
Darlington County	17	4.19	129	4.77	51	4.08	8	4.88	....	....	205	4.50
Dillon County	56	13.79	109	4.03	36	2.88	3	1.83	2	6.90	206	4.53
Dorchester County	11	2.71	122	4.52	79	6.33	1	.61	1	3.45	214	4.70
Fairfield County	9	2.22	118	4.36	32	2.57	4	2.44	2	6.90	165	3.62
Florence County	19	4.68	168	6.21	111	8.89	17	10.37	2	6.90	317	6.96
Georgetown County	21	5.17	59	2.18	61	4.88	14	8.54	6	20.68	161	3.54
Greenville County	24	5.91	105	3.88	23	1.84	....	....	1	3.45	153	3.36
Kershaw County	32	7.88	154	5.70	65	5.20	14	8.54	3	10.34	268	5.89
Lancaster County	7	1.72	83	3.07	25	2.00	2	3.05	....	....	120	2.64
Lee County	8	1.97	69	2.55	25	2.00	2	3.05	....	....	104	2.28
Lexington County	10	2.46	133	4.55	52	4.16	5	3.02	3	10.33	193	4.24
Marion County	35	8.62	149	5.51	58	4.64	10	6.10	2	6.90	254	5.63
Marlboro County	13	3.20	107	3.96	92	7.38	18	10.98	....	....	230	5.05
Orangeburg County	14	3.44	164	6.07	87	6.97	12	7.32	1	3.45	278	6.11
Pickens County	4	.99	40	1.48	17	1.36	3	1.83	1	3.45	65	1.43
Richland County	46	11.33	217	8.03	94	7.53	8	4.88	....	....	365	8.02
Spartanburg County	21	5.17	122	4.51	10	.80	1	.60	....	....	154	3.38
Sumter County	3	.74	102	3.77	52	4.16	5	3.04	....	....	162	3.56
Estill Association	1	.25	5	.18	4	.33	1	.60	....	....	11	.24
Hardeeville Association .....	....	....	....	....	8	.64	....	....	....	....	8	.18
Jasper Association	3	.74	....	....	1	.08	4	2.43	....	....	15	.33
*Meade-Wampee Association	3	.74	7	.26	1	.08	....	....	2	6.90	6	.13
Sand Hills St. Forest	15	3.69	89	3.29	20	1.60	10	6.10	1	3.45	135	2.96
Totals	406	100.0	2,704	100.0	1,249	100.0	164	100.0	29	100.0	4,552	100.0

*Meade-Wampee Association not in operation last 4 mos. of fiscal year.

TABLE 9—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY PROTECTION UNIT AND MONTH—FISCAL YEAR 1941-42—(INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS ONLY)

Unit	July, 1941		Aug., 1941		Sept., 1941		Oct., 1941		Nov., 1941		Dec., 1941		Jan., 1942		Feb., 1942		Mar., 1942		April, 1942		May, 1942		June, 1942	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
Aiken County .....	..	...	2	55.0	8	144.0	9	55.9	19	293.1	9	60.7	21	773.4	14	236.6	46	2,589.3	48	3,593.9	8	147.3	5	18.
Barnwell County .....	..	...	1	1.0	5	51.7	1	10.0	11	71.9	4	9.2	15	134.3	19	283.2	39	735.6	37	743.6	8	119.0	1	2.
Charleston County	1	15.0	..	...	1	250.0	..	...	6	38.9	5	23.1	34	443.8	17	130.7	41	611.0	17	460.0	4	250.0	..	...
Chester County	1	..	1	5.0	..	...	13	24.0	4	3.1	2	7.9	7	25.9	3	9.5	15	155.5	24	119.5	9	20.5	1	0.
Colleton County .....	..	...	..	...	..	...	2	29.5	4	53.5	13	145.7	41	397.1	28	647.4	78	776.4	53	668.8	9	95.6	..	...
Darlington County .....	..	...	3	76.5	6	10.5	14	90.1	37	926.3	10	499.8	25	178.5	15	93.6	47	851.0	39	817.6	8	53.0	1	1.
Dillon County .....	..	...	2	6.8	3	15.5	17	165.9	30	410.9	24	120.0	24	124.2	14	155.7	29	449.4	51	2,258.4	10	123.7	2	18.
Dorchester County	1	3.0	..	...	..	...	1	2.0	7	101.1	6	65.0	61	1,613.2	53	641.8	52	1,083.7	24	406.2	9	127.0	..	...
Estill Association .....	..	...	2	4.5	9	55.1	18	623.2	29	262.4	6	48.4	23	215.0	3	8.7	22	223.6	46	1,635.8	6	48.5	1	0.
Fairfield County	1	3.0	1	2.5	5	23.8	15	373.7	44	2,036.5	32	1,102.9	50	2,654.2	44	1,166.7	40	563.8	63	1,478.1	13	74.5	9	69.
Florence County	1	32.0	..	...	2	8.5	1	52.3	3	31.5	4	200.7	37	988.5	6	283.2	52	2,976.2	39	7,438.8	14	761.3	24	24.
Georgetown County .....	..	...	..	...	3	9	13	14.9	15	32.5	14	72.9	9	58.6	4	6.5	37	414.1	52	786.3	4	9.0	2	1.
Greenville County .....	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	1	75.0	..	...	1	30.0	2	175.0	1	50.0	3	190.0	..	...	..	...
Hardeeville Asso. ....	..	...	..	...	1	244.0	..	...	1	2	3	2.1	3	301.5	1	1.6	2	2.2	4	644.0	..	...	..	...
Jasper Association .....	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	30	156.6	11	127.7	24	345.4	14	133.3	56	1,433.9	83	5,367.3	17	235.8	2	7.
Kershaw County	4	2.1	3	1.4	7	12.9	17	51.7	30	201.0	11	52.0	11	82.7	3	14.2	17	430.6	32	833.8	8	65.9	..	...
Lancaster County .....	..	...	..	...	1	6.0	13	19.9	24	201.0	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Lee County .....	..	...	..	...	1	175.0	13	92.3	15	99.3	8	79.6	17	77.2	12	48.2	12	110.2	22	403.6	4	72.8	..	...
Lexington County	3	21.5	1	3.5	4	14.8	8	29.0	14	151.7	13	132.1	27	723.8	16	149.3	37	1,860.7	58	1,932.6	10	30.5	2	8.
Marion County .....	..	...	1	1.0	3	162.6	12	454.6	56	7,170.4	33	336.4	42	554.3	14	68.2	30	551.4	46	1,322.7	12	319.6	5	38.
Marlboro County .....	..	...	..	...	2	19.7	12	623.7	19	373.2	21	495.6	49	1,470.3	22	489.3	40	1,143.1	53	2,149.8	10	680.5	2	37.
*Meade-Wampee Asso. ..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	4	1,560.2	1	38.0	1	.01	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Orangeburg County	2	3.5	..	...	2	4.5	4	15.3	12	305.1	18	110.8	39	668.6	32	306.0	67	1,438.6	75	2,250.2	23	1,278.3	4	20.
Pickens County .....	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	5	17.8	7	127.2	6	24.2	..	...	17	111.0	26	1,701.8	4	7.4	..	...
Richland County .....	..	...	..	...	13	119.4	26	321.7	37	425.3	26	323.3	55	770.2	40	493.7	60	878.2	85	1,185.3	19	167.1	4	104.
Spartanburg County .....	..	...	..	...	6	12.8	20	30.6	13	22.8	16	41.6	11	24.6	5	4.7	24	75.8	51	574.8	8	61.7	..	...
Sumter County	1	.5	..	...	3	47.5	10	181.8	10	177.9	11	96.0	23	486.6	16	143.8	27	480.2	52	771.0	9	142.8	..	...
Sand Hills St. Forest ..	1	0.1	..	...	3	2.6	3	2.0	27	89.6	4	8.0	20	606.2	14	396.3	38	834.0	20	10,992.7	3	1.8	2	9.
Totals	15	80.7	17	157.2	88	1,381.8	242	3,270.1	477	15,087.8	312	4,326.7	680	13,884.4	412	6,102.2	927	20,834.5	1,108	50,942.7	229	4,893.6	45	364.

*Meade-Wampee Association not in operation during last 4 months of fiscal year.

TABLE 10—CLASSIFICATION BY CAUSE—FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

(Intensive Protection Areas Only)

Cause	Number of Fires	Percent Total Number	Area Burned (Acres)	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
Smokers	1,660	36.5	29,190.4	17.6
Debris Burning	922	20.3	30,093.5	32.6
Incendiary	909	20.0	25,294.2	27.8
Unknown	288	6.3	18,215.3	63.2
Railroads	267	5.9	3,514.9	13.2
Campers	231	5.0	5,258.0	22.8
Miscellaneous	196	4.3	4,240.1	21.6
Lumbering	74	1.6	5,395.1	72.9
Lightning	5	0.1	124.6	24.9
Totals	4,552	100.0	121,326.1	26.7

TABLE 11—CAUSES OF FIRES FOR FIVE YEAR PERIOD
(Intensive Protection Areas Only)

Causes	1937-1938	1938-1939	1939-1940	1940-1941	1941-1942	Totals
Smokers	32.0	33.7	35.8	37.5	36.5	35.1
Debris Burning	21.0	18.7	18.8	18.2	20.3	19.4
Incendiary	19.2	21.0	23.2	21.7	19.9	21.0
Unknown	14.6	9.4	4.7	6.5	6.4	8.3
Railroads	2.0	3.3	5.5	4.9	6.0	4.3
Campers	3.2	3.1	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.0
Miscellaneous	6.4	8.9	6.0	4.0	4.4	5.9
Lumbering	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.7
Lightning	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3

TABLE 12—SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION BY NURSERIES—1941-1942

Species	Georgetown Nursery	Sumter Nursery	Total
Longleaf	807,925	.....	807,925
Loblolly .....	.....	6,128,900	6,128,900
Slash	205,050	2,632,700	2,837,750
Shortleaf .....	.....	375,200	375,200
Black Locust .....	.....	89,150	89,150
Black Walnut .....	.....	2,350	2,350
Yellow Poplar .....	.....	14,100	14,100
Red Cedar .....	.....	1,250	1,250
Spruce Pine .....	.....	412	412
Oak	3,000	.....	3,000
White Cedar .....	.....	15,000*	15,000
	<hr/> 1,015,975	<hr/> 9,259,062	<hr/> 10,275,037

*Grown on Poinsett State Forest.

TABLE 13—TOTAL SEEDLINGS DISTRIBUTED BY AGENCIES—1941-42

Agency	Longleaf	Loblolly	Slash	Shortleaf	Black Locust	Other	Total
Farmers	610,875	4,057,500	1,857,550	375,200	85,000	(11,600 y.p. (850 b.w. (1,250 c. (12 s.	6,999,837
Schools (Not State)	1,700	27,850	50,200	.....	2,450	.....	82,200
Cities, Towns and Cos.	25,000	90,700	204,500	.....	.....	3,000 o.	323,200
Other Individuals	58,000	31,500	247,000	.....	1,000	(2,000 y.p. (400 s.	339,900
Other State Land	1,350	33,350	17,850	.....	200	500 b.w.	53,250
Demonstrations .....	.....	.....	3,950	.....	.....	.....	3,950
Demonstrations V.A.C. ....	.....	1,000	15,200	.....	.....	.....	16,200
Assns. and Clubs	7,500	5,000	5,500	.....	.....	500 y.p.	18,500
Government Hospital ....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000
State Forests	50,000	.....	192,000	.....	500	1,000 b.w.	243,500
Pulp & Paper Co. ....	.....	.....	51,000	.....	.....	.....	51,000
Turpentine Operator ....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	20,000
Lumber Company .....	.....	.....	106,000	.....	.....	.....	106,000
Other Industrials .....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Out-of-State	6,500	.....	66,000	.....	.....	15,000 w.c.	87,500
U. S. Forest Service	47,000	1,871,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,918,000
Totals	807,925	6,128,900	2,837,750	375,200	89,150	36,112	10,275,037

Note—y.p.—yellow pine, b.w.—black walnut, c.—cedar, s.—spruce, o.—oak, w.c.—white cedar.

TABLE 14—TABLE OF SEED HANDLED BY STATE FOREST SERVICE (IN POUNDS)

Explanation	Longleaf	Slash	Loblolly	Shortleaf	Locust	Poplar	Walnut	Live Oak	White Oak	Tupelo Gum	Silver Bell	M. Hickory	Basswood	Sweet Gum	Inc. Cedar	Catalpa	Butternut	Persimmon	Sycamore	W. Ash	O. Orange	Totals
Seed on Hand July 1, 1941	1,866.0	2,105.0	1,757.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,728.0
Purchased (1941)		250.0	13.5	13.0	30.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309.5
Collected (1941)	322.0	605.0	1,266.0	2.0	.....	30.0	207.0	33.0	105.0	21.0	1.7	9.0	.3	.7	.3	3.3	27.5	29.0	.7	12.0	3.0	2,678.5
Exchange (U. S. F. S.) .....	.....	.....	109.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109.0
Total Available	2,188.0	2,960.0	3,145.5	15.0	30.0	30.0	207.0	33.0	105.0	21.0	1.7	9.0	3.3	.7	.3	3.3	27.5	29.0	.7	12.0	3.0	8,825.0
Sowed 1942-43 Crop	835.5	954.0	1,463.0	15.0	30.0	30.0	207.0	33.0	105.0	21.0	1.7	9.0	3.3	.7	.3	3.3	27.5	29.0	.7	12.0	3.0	3,784.0
Transferred or Traded	13.0	.....	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.0
Exchange U. S. F. S. ....	.....	.....	109.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109.0
Total Used	848.5	954.0	1,605.0	15.0	30.0	30.0	207.0	33.0	105.0	21.0	1.7	9.0	3.3	.7	.3	3.3	27.5	29.0	.7	12.0	3.0	3,909.0
Seed on Hand June 30, 1942	1,339.5	2,006.0	1,570.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,916.0

TABLE 15—ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, CCC CAMPS, ERA, AND
WPA ON STATE PARKS—FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

Job Name	Unit	Total Work	
		Accomplished	
Overnight Cabins	No.		1
Dwellings	No.		2
Latrines and Toilets	No.		1
Lodges and Museums	No.		1
Other Shelters	No.		1
Incinerators	No.		7
Sewage and Waste Disposal Systems	No.		3
Drinking Fountains	No.		2
Pipe or Tile Lines	Lin. Ft.	10,000	
Storage Facilities (Omit last 000)	Gal.		34
Wells, Including Pumps and Pumphouses	No.		2
Camp Stoves or Fireplaces	No.		12
Other Structural Improvements (Shuffleboards)	No.		6
Other Structural Improvements (Double Deck Beds)	No.		7
Other Structural Improvements (Miscellaneous)	No.		
Signs, Markers, and Monuments	No.		99
Table and Bench Combinations	No.		6
Landing Docks and Piers	No.		2
Truck Trails or Minor Roads	Mi.		12.2
Foot Trails	Mi.		4.3
Stream and Lake Bank Protection	Sq. Yd.	10,000	
Tree Seed Collection (Conifers)	Bu.		206
Fighting Forest Fires	M-Days		300
Fire Hazard Reduction	Acres		298
Fire Presuppression	M-Days		2,183
Tree Insect Pest Control	Acres		400
Moving and Planting Trees and Shrubs	No.		3,400
Parking Areas and Parking Overlooks	Sq. Yd.		1,200
Seeding or Sodding	Acres		710
Preparation and Transportation of Materials	M-Days		3,529
Marking Boundaries	Mi.		5
Lake Site Clearing	Acres		3
Dam-Levee	Cu. Yd.		3,000
Mosquito Control	Acres		200
Playfields	Acres		20

TABLE 16—COMPLETED FACILITIES ON STATE PARKS

	Vacation Cabins	Fishing Cabins	Picnic Areas	Swimming Areas	Bathhouses (1)	Boating (1)	Fishing	Refreshment Stands (1)	Dining Rooms (1)	Lodges	Group Camps (1)	Tent Camps	Trailer Camps	Trails	Fish Rearing Pools	Tennis Courts (1)	Bridge Trails	Amphitheatres	Archery (1)	Outdoor Games (1)	Barbecue Pits
1. Aiken .....	..	3	3	1	1	Yes	Yes	1	..	..	..	..	..	Yes	2	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	1
2. Barnwell ....	..	..	2	1	1	Yes	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	1
3. Cheraw	8	..	4	1	1	Yes	Yes	1	..	1	2	1	..	Yes	12	..	..	1	Yes	Yes	2
4. Chester .....	..	..	2	..	..	Yes	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Yes	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	..
5. Edisto Beach	2	..	1	1	1	..	Yes	1	..	..	..	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	..
6. Givhans F. ..	4	..	1	1	1	Yes	Yes	1	..	1	..	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	..
7. Greenwood ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Hunting Isl.	..	..	1	1	..	Yes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kings Mtn...	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	..
10. Lee .....	..	4	1	1	1	Yes	Yes	1	..	..	..	1	..	Yes	3	..	..	..	..	Yes	1
11. Myrtle Beach	5	..	1	1	1	..	Yes	1	..	..	..	1	1	Yes	..	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	..
12. Paris Mtn. ..	..	..	3	1	1	Yes	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	1	Yes	Yes	1
13. Poinsett	5	..	2	1	1	Yes	Yes	1	1	..	..	1	1	Yes	..	2	..	..	Yes	Yes	1
14. Oconee	20	..	1	1	1	Yes	Yes	1	1	..	..	..	..	Yes	..	2	..	..	Yes	Yes	..
15. Sesqui-Cent.	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Yes	..	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	..
16. Table Rock	8	..	1	1	1	Yes	Yes	1	1	1	..	..	..	Yes	4	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	..

(1) Available only during summer season.